STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES

AUGUST 27, 2025 • COSTA MESA, CA

Stack's Bowers Galleries
Upcoming Auction Schedule

Coins and Currency

Date	Auction	Consignment Deadline
August 25-30, 2025	Stack's Bowers Galleries – *U.S. Coins & Currency / World Paper Money Ancients & World Coins* Official Event Auctioneer Partner of the ANA World's Fair of Money	Visit StacksBowers.com
September 10, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *U.S. Coins* StacksBowers.com	August 11, 2025
September 11-12, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *Tokens & Medals* StacksBowers.com	Visit StacksBowers.com
September 23, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction –*Selections from the* StacksBowers.com *Sydney F. Martin Collection*	Visit StacksBowers.com
September 24-25, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *U.S. Coins & Currency* StacksBowers.com	Coins: August 25, 2025 Currency: September 2, 2025
October 2, 2025	Stack's Bowers Galleries – *World Paper Money* The Fall 2025 Maastricht Auction	Visit StacksBowers.com
October 8, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *U.S. Coins* StacksBowers.com	September 8, 2025
October 13-20, 2025	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio – *Chinese & Asian Coins & Paper Money* The Hong Kong (SAR) Auction	Visit StacksBowers.com
October 22-23, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *Old Holders, U.S. Coins & Currency* StacksBowers.com	Coins: September 22, 2025 Currency: September 30, 2025
October 29-31, 2025	The L. E. Bruun Collection Part III – *Scandinavian Coins* Copenhagen, Denmark	Visit StacksBowers.com
November 5, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *U.S. Coins* StacksBowers.com	October 6, 2025
November 10-18, 2025	Stack's Bowers Galleries – *U.S. Coins & Currency/Numismatic Americana* Official Auction of the Whitman Expos	September 10, 2025
November 19-20, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *U.S. Coins & Currency* StacksBowers.com	Coins: October 20, 2025 Currency: October 28, 2025
December 4-5, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *Tokens & Medals* StacksBowers.com	September 23, 2025
December 9-10, 2025	Stack's Bowers Galleries – *U.S. Coins Featuring Selections from* Costa Mesa, CA *The James A. Stack Collection Part I*	October 15, 2025
December 16, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction –*Selections from the* StacksBowers.com *Sydney F. Martin Collection*	Visit StacksBowers.com
December 17-18, 2025	Collectors Choice Online Auction – *U.S. Coins & Currency* StacksBowers.com	Coins: November 17, 2025 Currency: November 25, 2025
January 12-18, 2026	Stack's Bowers Galleries – *Ancients, World Coins & Paper Money* Official Auction of the New York International Numismatic Convention	Coins: November 3, 2025 Currency: November 17, 2025

***Front Cover (left to right)**: Lot 2016: 1812 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle. BD-2. Rarity-4+. Close 5D. MS-65 (PCGS); Lot 2004: 1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. No Stars on Obverse. BD-2. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS); Lot 2035: MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-67+ (PCGS); Lot 2013: 1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella. Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC. CMQ; Lot 2029: 1907 Indian Eagle. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. Raised Stars on Edge. MS-64+ (PCGS). CAC. CMQ.*

***Back Cover (clockwise)**: Lot 2025: 1839/8 Liberty Head Eagle. Type of 1838, Large Letters. MS-61 (PCGS); Lot 2006: 1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-4. EF-40 (PCGS); Lot 2019: 1834 Classic Head Half Eagle. HM-1. Rarity-3. Plain 4. MS-65★ (NGC); Lot 2015: 1807 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. BD-2. Rarity-5. Large Reverse Stars. MS-64 (NGC); Lot 2012: 1868 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. MS-67 PL (NGC); Lot 2002: 1855 Gold Dollar. Type II. MS-66 (PCGS).*

Stack's Bowers Galleries Presents

August 27, 2025 • 10:00 AM PT
Griffin Studios

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Costa Mesa, CA 92626

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New York Gallery
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New York, NY 10022
Tel: 800.566.2580
Tel: 212.582.2580

Boston Gallery
84 State Street
(At 22 Merchants Row)
Boston, MA 02109
Tel: 855.617.2646
Tel: 617.843.8343

Miami Gallery
Jade Residences at Brickell Bay
1331 Brickell Bay Drive, Ste CU 2
Miami, FL 33131
Tel: 855.789.1849
Tel: 786.904.2646

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(18th & JFK Boulevard)
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How to Bid

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Place absentee bids now at www.StacksBowers.com or use our iOS or Android apps on your mobile device or tablet. Proxy bidding is enabled at midnight the day before the auction session starts live and is located on the lot description page. Visit our Frequently Asked Questions page at www.StacksBowers.com/FAQ/OnlineBidding.aspx for more information.

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Use the enclosed bid sheet and email or mail it to us. Email bids to info@StacksBowers.com. If sending by mail, please allow sufficient time for the postal service. Please call to confirm that your bids have been received by Stack's Bowers Galleries.

Mail: Attn. Client Services Department
Stack's Bowers Galleries
1550 Scenic Avenue, Suite 150
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
United States

Email: info@StacksBowers.com

Live Bidding

Contact our Client Services Department at 800-458-4646 to pre-register for in-person bidding.

Payment Information

Please send all check, money order or cashier's check payments to:

Stack's Bowers Galleries
1550 Scenic Avenue, Suite 150
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
United States

For bank wire instructions, see information at right or contact our Client Services Department at 800.458.4646 or 949.253.0916.

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For Domestic (U.S.) Banks, please direct your bank wire transfer to:

Bank Name: CIBC Bank USA
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IMPORTANT: Please have your bank add the Invoice Number or Your Name on the wire information.

The RICK SPRINGFIELD COLLECTION

Wednesday, August 27, 2025 • 10:00 AM PT

Lot Viewing

Lot Viewing will be conducted at the Costa Mesa, CA headquarters: July 30-August 1, 2025
1550 Scenic Avenue, Suite 150, Costa Mesa, CA 92626 • 9:00 AM-5:00 PM PT *(by appointment only)*

Lot Viewing will be conducted at the New York City gallery: August 8 & August 11-13, 2025
470 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 • 9:00 AM-5:00 PM ET *(by appointment only)*

Lot Viewing will be conducted at the Oklahoma City Convention Center, Room 209AB
100 Mick Cornett Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73109
August 17: 12:00 PM-5:00 PM CT • August 18-22: 9:00 AM-5:00 PM CT *(no appointment needed)*

If you cannot view in person, we will have our professional numismatists on hand to answer questions via phone or email about specific lots. Please email info@StacksBowers.com to make arrangements.

Auction Location

Griffin Studios, Stack's Bowers Galleries Headquarters
1550 Scenic Avenue, Suite 150
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Contact our Client Services Department at 800-458-4646 to pre-register for in-person bidding.

Auction Details

Session 1*
Medals, Tokens & Early American Coins
Monday, August 25
9:00 AM PT

Session 2*
U.S. Currency Part 1: *Colonial Notes, Continental Currency, Obsolete Notes, Bonds, Confederate Currency, & Fractional Currency*
Tuesday, August 26
10:00 AM PT

Session 3*
U.S. Currency Part 2: *National Bank Notes*
Tuesday, August 26
2:00 PM PT

Session 4
The Rick Springfield Collection
Wednesday, August 27
10:00 AM PT

Session 5*
Rarities Night
Wednesday, August 27
12:00 PM PT

Session 6*
U.S. Currency Part 3: *Small Size, Error Notes, & Large Size*
Thursday, August 28
10:00 AM PT

Session 7*
U.S. Currency Rarities Night *Small Size, Error Notes, & Large Size*
Thursday, August 28
2:00 PM PT

Session 8*
U.S. Coins Part 1: *Half Cents Through Half Dollars*
Friday, August 29
9:00 AM PT

Session 9*
Physical Cryptocurrency
Friday, August 29
4:00 PM PT

Session 10*
U.S. Coins Part 2: *Silver Dollars to End*
Saturday, August 30
9:00 AM PT

Session 11†
Numismatic Medals, Tokens, Early American Coins & U.S. Coins Part 1: *Medals to Twenty-Cent Pieces*
Internet Only
Tuesday, September 2
9:00 AM PT
StacksBowers.com

Session 12†
U.S. Coins Part 2: *Quarter Dollars to Modern Dollars*
Internet Only
Wednesday, September 3
9:00 AM PT
StacksBowers.com

Session 13†
U.S. Coins Part 3: *Gold Dollars to End*
Internet Only
Thursday, September 4
9:00 AM PT
StacksBowers.com

Please refer to our other Summer 2025 Global Showcase Auction catalogs for offerings of Ancient and World Coins, World Paper Money, U.S. Coins, Numismatic Americana, U.S. Currency and Physical Cryptocurrency.

†***Visit StacksBowers.com to view our Internet Only sessions.***

Lot Pickup

Lot Pickup will be conducted at the Stack's Bowers Galleries Costa Mesa, CA Headquarters (*by appointment only*).

Dates, times and locations are subject to change.

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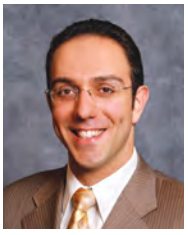

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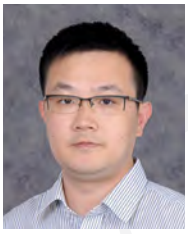

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RICK SPRINGFIELD

Entertainer, Musician, and Actor

Rick Springfield, born Richard Lewis Springthorpe on August 23, 1949, in Guildford, New South Wales, Australia, is a multifaceted entertainer known for his achievements as a musician, actor, and author. His career spans six decades, marked by chart-topping hits, notable acting roles, and candid discussions about personal struggles.

Early Life and Musical Beginnings

Springfield's upbringing was shaped by his father's career as a lieutenant colonel in the Australian Army, leading the family to relocate frequently across Australia and the UK. During his teenage years, he developed a passion for music, learning guitar at 13 and performing with various bands. In 1969, he joined the pop-rock group Zoot, gaining popularity in Australia. After the band's dissolution in 1971, Springfield embarked on a solo career, releasing his debut single "Speak to the Sky," which reached the top 10 in Australia in 1972.

Breakthrough and Musical Success

Relocating to the United States, Springfield achieved international fame with his 1981 album *Working Class Dog*. The album featured the hit single "Jessie's Girl," which topped charts in both the U.S. and Australia and earned him a Grammy for Best Male Rock Vocal Performance. He followed this success with 17 Top 40 hits, including "I've Done Everything for You," "Don't Talk to Strangers," "Affair of the Heart," and "Love Somebody." His subsequent albums, such as *Success Hasn't Spoiled Me Yet* (1982) and *Living in Oz* (1983), solidified his status as a pop-rock icon.

Acting Career

Parallel to his music career, Springfield pursued acting. He gained widespread recognition for his role as Dr. Noah Drake on the daytime drama *General Hospital* from 1981 to 1983, with subsequent returns in later years. His film credits include the lead role in *Hard to Hold* (1984) and a co-starring role alongside Meryl Streep in *Ricki and the Flash* (2015). Springfield also took on roles in television series such as *True Detective* (2015), *Supernatural* (2016), and *American Horror Story: Cult* (2017).

Passion for Collecting

Rick Springfield is an avid collector with a deep appreciation for vintage and pop culture memorabilia. Over the years, he has amassed an impressive collection of rare and nostalgic items, particularly from the science fiction and comic book realms. Among his most prized possessions are original *Star Wars* collectibles, action figures, and classic arcade machines. His love for collecting reflects a lifelong enthusiasm for fantasy, creativity, and preserving cultural touchstones from his youth. Springfield has occasionally showcased his collection during interviews and fan events, delighting audiences with his genuine geek passion and reverence for collectibles. In addition to pop culture memorabilia, Springfield has a deep passion for rare U.S. gold coins. His collection includes historically significant and high-grade specimens that reflect his appreciation for American heritage and numismatic excellence. Springfield once remarked, "I always wanted to own some of the best coins from the best country in the best condition I could collect. We are the stewards of these historical items for a period in time. My hope is the next collector who takes possession will love them as much as I have."

Personal Life and Advocacy

In 1984, Springfield married Barbara Porter, whom he met during the recording of *Working Class Dog*. The couple has two sons, Liam and Joshua. Springfield has been open about his lifelong battle with depression, candidly discussing his experiences in interviews and his 2010 memoir, *Late, Late at Night*, which became a *New York Times* bestseller. He has advocated for mental health awareness, sharing his journey to encourage others facing similar challenges.

Continued Creativity and Recent Endeavors

Springfield remains very active in the entertainment industry. In 2021, he formed the supergroup The Red Locusts, releasing an album that pays homage to The Beatles and power pop bands of the 1980s and 1990s. He also hosts a weekly radio show, Working Class DJ with Rick Springfield, on Sirius XM's '80s on 8 channel. In 2023, he released Volume 2 of his Greatest Hits album and continues to tour, demonstrating his enduring passion for music. He is currently headlining a tour with Wang Chung, John Waite, Paul Young, and John Cafferty and The Beaver Brown Band.

Legacy

Rick Springfield's multifaceted career and personal resilience have left an indelible mark on the entertainment world. From his chart-topping hits and memorable acting roles to his advocacy for mental health, Springfield's contributions continue to resonate with audiences worldwide.

Order of Sale

Session 4

The Rick Springfield Collection

Wednesday, August 27, 2025

10:00 AM PT

Lots 2001-2036

Category	Lot Number
U.S. Coins & Related	**2001-2036**
Gold Dollars	2001-2003
Quarter Eagles	2004-2011
Three-Dollar Gold Piece	2012
Four-Dollar Gold Piece	2013
Half Eagles	2014-2022
Eagles	2023-2031
Double Eagles	2032-2036

Secure Vault Storage for Certified Rare Coins, Banknotes And Precious Metals

Safe-deposit boxes are increasingly hard to find due to a trend in banking to discontinue this traditional storage method. Many current boxes are full, resulting in long waits for available boxes. At the same time, the number of new boxes is being scaled back, bank branches are being closed, and safe deposit boxes are often not included when new branches are opened. This leaves many collectors with the task of finding a secure place for the safe keeping of their certified rare coins, paper money and precious metals. When a safe-deposit box can be acquired, to insure it privately can cost thousands of dollars per year.

Stack's Bowers Galleries Vault Service is the Perfect Solution!

Benefits Enjoyed by SBG Vault Clients Include:

- **Insurance:** Property stored in the SBG Vault is insured for fair market value at no additional cost to you.
- **Sales Tax:** New purchases of certified coins or precious metals delivered directly to the SBG Vault are exempt from sales tax.
- **Acceptance of Qualifying Items:** Qualifying items can be sent directly from your current storage, from other auctioneers or dealers, or directly from Stack's Bowers Galleries.
- **State-of-the-Art Storage Facility:** The vault, located in Dallas, Texas, is ULrated for security, and items are stored in specially designed boxes with an Astral coating to prevent moisture and oxygen exposure.
- **Liquidity Options:** You have access to various ways to liquidate items, including Stack's Bowers Galleries' auctions, cash offers, or collateralized loans through SBG Vault partner Collateral Finance Corporation (CFC). If you liquidate via Stack's Bowers Galleries Auction or Direct Sale, your SBG Vault Service is free.
- **Detailed Reporting:** You receive detailed reports with professional photos and estimated current market values for each item stored in the SBG Vault, plus historical charts tracking the value of your holdings over time.
- **Seamless Integration:** The service integrates smoothly with Stack's Bowers Galleries' Coins In Motion (CIM) and Collectible Market Qualified (CMQ) services.
- **Easy Setup:** Clients can easily create an account or login to their Stack's Bowers Galleries account, visit the online portal, and enter items for storage. Once approved, Stack's Bowers Galleries will provide pre-paid shipping label(s) and instructions, so items are fully insured during transport. Our experts will verify the items, send an email confirming receipt, and your client dashboard will be updated to reflect the items added to your SBG Vault account.

Get Started Today!

For more information go to
Vault.StacksBowers.com or call (949) 748-4880.

VISIT US ONLINE AT VAULT.STACKSBOWERS.COM

Stack's Bowers Vault

Stack's Bowers Galleries Corporate Headquarters: 1550 Scenic Avenue, Suite 150, Costa Mesa, CA 92626

THE Dick SPRINGFIELD COLLECTION

Lot 2035

SESSION 4

Wednesday, August 27, 2025 • 10:00 AM PT

Lots 2001-2036

GOLD DOLLARS

Breathtakingly Beautiful 1849 Open Wreath, No L Gold Dollar

Historic First Year Issue

2001

1849 Open Wreath. Small Head, No L. MS-67 (NGC). This is an exquisite, virtually pristine example of a historic gold dollar. Aglow with frosty mint luster and vivid medium gold color, both sides are silky smooth in texture with not even a single detracting blemish. Fully struck with outstanding visual appeal, even the most discerning collector will be impressed by this solidly graded Superb Gem.

The gold dollar denomination has its origins in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina with a family of German jewelers and gunsmiths, the Bechtlers, who in the 1830s began striking gold brought to them by local miners into smaller denominations. These included gold dollars, a denomination that was not concurrently being made by the U.S. Mint. The coins were a success in the region and soon they were accepted in trade throughout the South.

Officials at the Mint took notice of the success of the Bechtlers' gold dollar and started producing patterns for a one dollar gold piece beginning in the 1830s. Not much came of these proposals until 1848 when vast quantities of gold started coming out of California. In 1849, two new denominations were added to the nation's coinage, the $20 double eagle and the gold dollar (although the $20 coins were not produced for circulation until 1850). While various patterns were proposed, including a version with a hole in the center, ultimately James Longacre's design with a bust of Liberty wearing a coronet on the obverse and wreath surrounding the denomination on the reverse was adopted.

On May 7, the No L 1849 gold dollars were struck from one obverse die paired with two reverse dies. Those two reverse dies were found to have cracked easily leading to some minor modifications to the obverse hubs. At the same time Longacre added his initial L on the truncation of Liberty's neck, creating the With L variety. Here, then, is a remarkable near-pristine example of the first official gold dollars struck.

The No L variety comprises a tiny fraction of the 688,567 coins produced in 1849, the mintage reported as only 10,000 pieces by Q. David Bowers in his *Guide Book of Gold Dollars* (2011 edition). The majority of grading events for Mint State survivors are between MS-61 and MS-65, with quantities dropping off dramatically as the grades go up. In Superb Gem Mint State, as here, the 1849 No L is a major condition rarity.

PCGS# 7501. NGC ID: 25B7.

NGC Census: 7; 3 finer (MS-68 ★ finest). The corresponding PCGS Population is 3/1 (MS-67+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from our Spring 2019 Baltimore Auction, March, lot 1125.

Incredible Premium Gem 1855 Gold Dollar

Scarce Type II Design

2002

1855 Type II. MS-66 (PCGS). CMQ. This exceptional upper end Gem 1855 gold dollar will please even the most discerning collector. Frosty surfaces are fully lustrous and display lovely golden-apricot color. Boldly to sharply struck overall with only a trace of faint clash marks (as made) in the fields around the central design elements.

When the Act of February 21, 1853 was passed, its intended purpose was to return subsidiary silver coinage to circulation by reducing the weight of those denominations enough that their face value exceeded their intrinsic value. Huge quantities of the lighter coins were produced, so much so that by 1855, the law had basically achieved its goal. The gold dollar was created to help fill the void formed by the disappearance of silver from commerce, and as more and more silver coins circulated, the need for the gold dollar dropped. Production figures fell accordingly; in 1855 only 758,269 gold dollars were coined at the Philadelphia Mint while the three Southern branch mints turned out well under 70,000 pieces combined. Once silver quarters and half dollars were frequently seen, the tiny gold dollar was no longer desired.

The high relief of the Type II gold dollar caused problems when the pressure required to strike up the design also put undue stress on the thinner planchet. This caused the centers of the coin to be very poorly struck. In fact, nearly every known example of the 1855 gold dollar is found with weakness at the digits 85 in the date and the letters LL in DOLLAR. Even on specimens struck from fresh dies the 8 in the date is often very flat at the upper left portion of the top loop, as it is here. This issue is well known for being generally poorly struck and clashed dies are the rule rather than the exception. The design's technical difficulties proved to be its undoing, and in 1856, a revised version with a larger bust designed in lower relief was introduced.

The high relief also proved to be detrimental in circulation, as the obverse was quick to show signs of wear, making Mint State examples particularly elusive. Maybe about a fifth of the estimated 5,000 to 7,500 survivors qualify as Mint State, of which only a couple dozen are at the Gem level. As one of the finest graded by PCGS, this is a superior quality example both for the issue and for the entire type. A superb candidate for anyone seeking a premium quality representative of this challenging gold dollar design.

PCGS# 7532. NGC ID: 25C4.

PCGS Population: 14; 12 finer (MS-67+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Stunning Ultra Gem Uncirculated 1880 Gold Dollar

2003

1880 MS-68 (PCGS). Virtually pristine surfaces are as smooth and inviting as the day this coin emerged from the dies. Those dies imparted both full, razor sharp striking detail and intense satin to semi-reflective luster. Wonderfully original color in a blend of golden-apricot and pinkish-rose blankets both sides and enhances this coin's awesome eye appeal.

There were obviously few calls for gold dollars in 1880, for the Philadelphia Mint produced only 1,600 pieces in circulation strike format, the lowest mintage among Philadelphia Mint gold dollars after the 1875 (just 400 coins struck). Even so, the 1880 is surprisingly obtainable in lower grades, and it is obvious that a large percentage of the mintage survived in the hands of speculators and numismatists. Virgil Brand, for one, is said to have owned hundreds of 1880 gold dollars. On the other hand, the 1880 remains rare in the finest Mint State grades, as here. Saving coins and saving them with expert numismatic care are two different things, and few 1880 gold dollars extant received the fine treatment accorded the offered example over the intervening 145 years. It is an ultimate coin to represent the Type III gold dollar design in a world class numismatic cabinet.

PCGS# 7581. NGC ID: 25DJ.

PCGS Population: 36; 6 finer (MS-69 finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

QUARTER EAGLES

Classic 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle

Popular and Scarce One-Year Design Type

2004

1796 No Stars on Obverse. BD-2. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS). BD Die State c/b. This is a highly appealing example of the 1796 No Stars quarter eagle, a classic rarity from the first year this denomination was made at the United States Mint. Deep, rich honey-gold color blankets both sides with wisps of overlying pinkish-rose patina that appears to drift toward the borders. The surfaces retain hints of original mint luster in a soft satin texture. The otherwise bold strike comes up short over the eagle's neck and breast feathers and at the base of the shield on the reverse, and there are a few minor adjustment marks (as made) in the former area. The impression is generally well centered, although there is no border denticulation at the right reverse, the tip of the eagle's left wing also blunt in this area. Otherwise we note bold AU detail for a coin of this challenging type. Wispy handling marks are generally commensurate with the grade; we note a few vertical grazes on Liberty's cap and several horizontal ones on the lower portion of the shield - all are light and singularly inconspicuous in-hand. A small, shallow planchet void (as made) close in to the obverse border at 8 o'clock serves as a useful identifier for provenance purposes. The above average quality and strong eye appeal of this quarter eagle are sure to appeal to advanced gold type collectors.

The 1796 No Stars Capped Bust Right quarter eagle is one of the rarest type coins in all of U.S. numismatics. The mintage is believed to be 963 pieces, of which perhaps only 100 to 130 coins are known today. This is the first quarter eagle produced in the U.S. Mint, the obverse depicting a small cameo with a bust of Liberty wearing a cap facing right, the word LIBERTY at the upper border and the date along the lower border tucked in below the truncation of the bust. Stars were omitted from the obverse, the open field leaving a coin prone to marks and rapid wear through circulation. Later in 1796 stars were added to the obverse design, and this new style of the Capped Bust Right quarter eagle continued through 1807.

The first delivery of No Stars quarter eagles took place on September 21, 1796, and consisted of 66 pieces, almost certainly the BD-1 variety of which just four to six coins are known today. The reverse die soon broke, suspending coinage until a new die could be prepared. The next and final delivery of 1796 occurred on December 8 of that year and comprised 897 coins. These were certainly of the BD-2 variety, offered here. Both the BD-1 and BD-2 1796 quarter eagles were struck with the same No Stars obverse die, with the earliest die state seen used for the BD-1 variety. The 1796 BD-3 Stars on Obverse variety is believed to have been delivered on January 14, 1797, and consisted of 432 pieces. These numbers seem to fit well with most estimates of survivors provided by numismatic scholars, and considerable research by Harry W. Bass, Jr. and John W. Dannreuther confirms this die emission sequence and the associated mintage figures.

The easiest way to distinguish the BD-1 and BD-2 varieties is by looking at the arrowheads on the reverse. For the exceedingly rare BD-1 variety, these features extend past the letter N in UNITED to the left foot of the adjacent letter I. On BD-2 examples, as here,

Continued on next page

the arrowheads extend only to the end of the letter N. The reverse of the latter variety also exhibits unusual traces of the original guide line drawn by a compass or engraving tool at the tip of the eagle's left wing and at the tops of the letters AMERI in AMERICA. These appear as raised lumps on the coin and were caused by an unskilled hand. The guide line was used as a marker for the engraver to place each letter in the correct position relative to the denticles and adjacent design elements. The letter C in AMERICA, in fact, was initially placed too low and subsequently adjusted upward; repunching is evident at the base of the primary letter.

As examples of an elusive and eagerly sought type, 1796 No Stars quarter eagles are always greeted with excitement when they are offered at auction. The present coin is sure to see spirited bidding as it transitions into another important cabinet.

PCGS# 7645. NGC ID: 25F2.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier ex Heritage's sale of the Faris Collection, June 2017 Long Beach Signature Auction, lot 3802; D.L. Hansen Collection; David Lawrence Rare Coins' Internet Auction #1170, May 2021, lot 4043; Heritage's sale of the Schwenk Family 100 Greatest Coins Collection, January 2023 FUN Signature Auction, lot 3821.

The Finest Certified 1806/4 Quarter Eagle

2005

1806/4 BD-1. Rarity-4+. Stars 8x5. MS-64 (NGC). BD Die State b/b. Supremely attractive green-gold surfaces are semi-prooflike in finish with considerable reflectivity shining forth from the fields under a light. The strike is typical for the issue and for the type, being noticeably soft in the centers yet appreciably bolder toward the rims. Wispy handling marks do little more than define the grade, as none are sizable or otherwise worthy of singular concern.

This is a difficult coin to find in any grade at all - only 75 to 90 examples exist today from a reported mintage of 1,136 pieces (this estimate per John W. Dannreuther, 2006). While this variety is one of the more available in the Capped Bust Right quarter eagle series, all such quarter eagles are rare by any numismatic standard. Few collectors will have the opportunity to own one at any level of preservation, while only the most fortunate can secure a Mint State example on the rare occasions when such coins appear at auction.

Prior to our offering of the PCGS MS-62 Pogue specimen in May 2015, in fact, it had been nearly five years since any certified Mint State coin of this issue had appeared in our auction sales. The 2010 offering was for the present specimen which, in NGC MS-64, is the single finest reported by the major third party certification services. David W. Akers, whose grading would be described as conservative today, stated "strictly Mint State examples are exceedingly rare and I have never personally examined one, although a few are reported to exist." Possibly a once in a lifetime bidding opportunity for advanced early gold enthusiasts, our reoffering of the CC#1 1806/4 quarter eagle warrants serious consideration and an aggressive bidding strategy.

PCGS# 7654. NGC ID: BFVW.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1; 0 finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's Baltimore ANA Signature Auction of July-August 2008, lot 1893; our (Bowers and Merena's) Boston Rarities Sale, August 2010, lot 1455.

Classic 1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle Rarity

Important One-Year Design Type

2006

1808 BD-1. Rarity-4. EF-40 (PCGS). BD Die State b. Offered is a desirable example of this classic one-year design type in the early U.S. gold series. Deep orange-olive color blankets both sides, which also reveal hints of more vivid pinkish-rose patina. The texture is satiny overall with faint traces of original luster discernible with patience. Circulated survivors of this issue usually come noticeably marked, although here the in-hand appearance is quite smooth, if a tad glossy to suggest an ancient, light cleaning. The strike is sharp for this type, especially over the focal points in and around the centers, and there are no troublesome adjustment marks. The eye appeal is strong for an 1808 quarter eagle at the assigned grade level. All in all, a thoroughly satisfying example that will appeal equally to advanced type collectors and early gold specialists.

One of the most eagerly sought issues among classic United States Mint gold coins, the 1808 is the only quarter eagle of the Capped Bust Left design type credited to Assistant Engraver John Reich. The Mint first used Reich's design in 1807 on the half dollar and half eagle, those being the most popular silver and gold denominations with bullion depositors. The quarter eagle, however, was not nearly as popular, and comparatively few examples were struck from the denomination's introduction in 1796 until 1834. In fact, the 1808 proved to be the final quarter eagle struck at the Mint until 1821, in which year the Capped Head Left motif replaced Reich's Capped Bust Left design.

The mintage of the 1808 quarter eagle was only 2,710 pieces, and attrition through melting was high, as was the case with all pre-1834 U.S. gold coins. According to John W. Dannreuther (*Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties: A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*, 2006), only 125 to 150 coins are extant in all grades. Such a small population in no way meets the demand for attractive 1808 quarter eagles, and examples such as that offered here rarely remain on the market for long. Indeed, we anticipate strong competition for this significant rarity, and urge interested parties to bid strongly.

PCGS# 7660. NGC ID: BFVZ.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's sale of the Gibney Family Collection, April 2021 CSNS Signature Auction, lot 5100; Heritage's sale of the Schwenk Family 100 Greatest Coins Collection, January 2023 FUN Signature Auction, lot 3825.

Awe-Inspiring Gem 1825 Quarter Eagle
The Newman Specimen
Finest Seen by CAC

2007

1825 BD-2. Rarity-4+. Recut 5, Distant Fraction. MS-65 (NGC). CAC. CMQ. BD Die State a/a. This is an exquisite, virtually unimprovable example of one of the rarest types among classic U.S. Mint gold coinage. Intensely lustrous with crisply denticulated borders, the eye appeal is simply outstanding. The obverse exhibits a bold prooflike finish in the field that contrasts nicely with a softly frosted texture on the devices. The reverse is semi-prooflike overall with light mint frost mingling in the field. The entire coin displays deep, warm, olive-orange color that confirms the coin's originality. The surfaces show no signs of post-Mint contact, leaving it to a tiny obverse planchet void (as made) at star 9 to serve as a useful identifier for provenance purposes.

The Philadelphia Mint struck just 4,434 quarter eagles in 1825 during an era in which the half eagle was the most popular denomination among gold bullion depositors. Many of these coins were melted after passage of the Act of June 28, 1834 reduced the weight of the quarter eagle from 4.37 grams to 4.18 grams, creating a scarce issue with an extant population of no more than 150 coins. Of the three known die marriages of the 1825 quarter eagle BD-2, offered here, accounts for most examples. On the obverse the digit 5 in the date is thick with repunching at the tip of the flag, although this feature fades in later die states. The reverse die, a holdover from the 1821- and 1824-dated deliveries, has the fraction 1/2 in the denomination nearly centered under the junction of the lowermost arrow feather and olive branch. This piece is one of the two finest survivors from the issue, surpassed in numeric grade by only the Pogue specimen in PCGS MS-67, although the latter has not been approved by CAC.

PCGS# 7664. NGC ID: 25FG.

NGC Census (all die marriages of the issue): 1; 1 finer (MS-66). The corresponding PCGS Population is 0/1 (MS-67).

CAC Stickered Population: 1; 0.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier ex Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V, November 2014, lot 3197.

Premium Gem Mint State 1833 Quarter Eagle

Condition Census #2

The Secondary Pogue Specimen; Ex James A. Stack

2008

1833 BD-1. Rarity-5. MS-66 (PCGS). CMQ. BD Die State a/c. Here is an exquisite high Condition Census quality example of this very rare pre-1834 quarter eagle. Struck from an early state of the 1833 BD-1 dies that imparted profound reflectivity. A corona of frost outlines Liberty's profile and surrounds the eagle on the reverse. Despite the prooflike surfaces, both sides show impressive cartwheel, making this coin particularly flashy no matter the angle of the light. The strike is better than typical, with the ear curl somewhat rounded if not fully struck up, and the corner upper left outline of the shield defined even as the wing details just outside of it remain soft. No substantial handling marks or lines are seen, though some trivial lines from ancient collector handling are seen in the fields. Magnified scrutiny finds a light scattering of natural planchet chips on both sides, and a natural depression is seen above the digits 83 in the date. The raised die lines seen on the portrait and the recutting of the letter U in UNITED - significant diagnostics of genuine 1833 quarter eagles - are both readily evident.

Even after the resumption of quarter eagle production in 1821, the denomination was once again often ignored in commercial use and not struck in large numbers. Only a reported 4,160 quarter eagles rolled off the just opened Second Philadelphia Mint's press in 1833, as compared to the nearly 200,000 half eagles struck the same year. The entire run was achieved through the use of a single pair of dies; that single reverse die was used to produce every Capped Head quarter eagle beginning in 1830 and was only retired in 1834 when the Classic Head design was introduced. After Congress reduced the gold coin weight standard in mid to late 1834, the "old tenor" quarter eagles in circulation quickly disappeared into the melting pots of bullion dealers, including large numbers of the 1833 issue. The few that did survive destruction were saved through domestic hoarding that took place around the Panic of 1837, or by escaping these shores via international trade. Bass-Dannreuther postulates that somewhere between 60 and 80 individual coins are held in numismatic channels, while *PCGS CoinFacts* cites 97 as the likely number. Fortunately, most seem to be at the higher end of the circulated grade levels, or in Mint State, so while the issue is an all-around rarity, at least well preserved specimens can be found. For the collector seeking a true "wonder" coin for the issue, however, only the likes of this upper end Gem previously from the James A. Stack and D. Brent Pogue collections will do. It is a technically and visually superior specimen worthy of inclusion in the finest cabinet of early gold.

PCGS# 45527. BASE PCGS# 7673. NGC ID: BFWC.

PCGS Population: 1; with a single MS-66+ finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier ex James A. Stack, Sr., before 1949; James A. Stack, Jr., by descent; our (Stack's) sale of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, October 1994, lot 849; Silvano DiGenova, to the Great Lakes Collection; Larry Hanks, by sale, 2000; D Brent Pogue Collection; our sale of the D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II, September 2015, lot 2057.

Dazzling Gem Prooflike Mint State 1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle

Impressive Strike and Condition Rarity

2009

1834 Classic Head. HM-1. Rarity-2. Small Head. MS-66 PL (NGC). One glance at the coin offered here and the viewer is completely captivated by its compelling visual appeal. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a circulation strike of this Classic Head type that exhibits a more stunning presentation. Dazzling prooflike fields accent razor sharp legends and design elements. The surface quality, furthermore, is surprisingly attractive, particularly in light of the fragile nature of a mirrored coin such as this; only close examination will note trivial lines from gentle handling over the generations. A tiny, faint obverse carbon spot at the upper border between stars 6 and 7 is mentioned as a useful provenance marker. Otherwise universally bright golden-olive in color, this is a breathtakingly beautiful upper end Gem that is worthy of the strongest bids.

Struck pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1834, this is a superior quality survivor of the first "new tenor" gold coinage. By diminishing the weight standard for the new quarter eagle, the denomination's intrinsic value was, at last, equal to two and a half dollars in American silver coins. It had been decades since gold and silver coins could circulate on the same footing, an imbalance that forced gold coins into a non-circulating role while American commerce was conducted with paper money, U.S. silver coins, and mostly worn-out foreign silver coins. The mintage of the 1834 Classic Head quarter eagle is 27 times greater than the mintage of 1833 old tenor quarter eagles but, rather than being exported or serving as bullion deposits in banks, the new coins actually circulated. Newspapers across the country excitedly reported seeing the new coins for the first time, publishing updates on mintage figures and hopeful editorials on what the "Gold Coinage Act" would mean for the American economy. Referred to by some as "Jackson Gold," the new tenor coins started appearing beyond Philadelphia in the late summer of 1834. Throughout the autumn, more than $200,000 worth of gold coins were struck per week, consisting entirely of quarter eagles and half eagles, while the citizenry worried that too much of it was going to the banks and not enough into the pockets of regular folk. Of course, the Mint delivered coined gold to those who deposited gold for coining, and most depositors were banks. Much of the gold deposited by the banks was pre-1834 products of the United States Mint, for which the Mint paid a premium, guaranteeing the rarity of those coins for modern collectors.

HM-1 was saved to a greater extent than the other three varieties of this issue and is extremely popular for gold type purposes. With such exceptional quality and eye appeal, the offered coin was obviously set aside soon after striking as an example of the newly introduced quarter eagle design. Although a fair number of 1834 Classic Head quarter eagles were saved for this reason, very few were preserved with the utmost care throughout the ensuing decades. The finest certified in the PCGS and NGC PL categories, this MS-66 PL is ranked #7 in the list of finest known examples for the issue in Daryl J. Haynor's 2020 reference on Classic Head gold coinage. It is a phenomenal strike and condition rarity that will be perfect for another world class numismatic cabinet.

PCGS# 87692. NGC ID: 25FS.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1; 0 finer in the PL category.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier Ex Heritage's FUN Signature Auction of January 2006, lot 3413; our (Stack's) 73rd Anniversary Sale, October 2008, lot 1151; our (Stack's) Entlich, White Oak, Gross & St. Andre Collections sale, March 2009, lot 5745; our (Stack's) New York Americana Sale of January 2010, lot 3453; Heritage's CSNS Signature Auction of April 2011, lot 5328; U.S. Coins, March 2013.

Breathtakingly Beautiful 1904 Quarter Eagle
Sensational Ultra Gem Mint State-68 (PCGS)

2010

1904 MS-68 (PCGS). CMQ. Advanced Set Registry enthusiasts and collectors assembling top flight type sets of classic U.S. Mint gold will flock to this tied for CC#1 Mint State 1904 quarter eagle. The strike is as sharp as one could imagine, with complete definition on the central and peripheral motifs alike. Billowy luster enlivens the immaculate golden-rose and apricot surfaces. Close inspection with a magnifier only confirms the initial impression of virtual perfection.

Although scarcer than the 1903, 1905 and, especially, the 1907, the 1904 is still one of the more plentiful Liberty Head quarter eagles in terms of total number of Mint State coins extant. As with all issues of this type, however, the 1904 is rare in the finest grades and is seldom offered with the remarkable quality and eye appeal seen here. Exquisite!

PCGS# 7856. NGC ID: 25LV.

PCGS Population: 6; 0 finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Finest PCGS-Certified Mint State 1909 Quarter Eagle

2011

1909 MS-66+ (PCGS). CAC. CMQ. A simply outstanding Indian quarter eagle irrespective of date or issuing mint, both sides are bathed in a rich blend of frosty luster and vivid golden-orange color. Sharply struck, as well, and truly a delight to behold.

One of the more underrated Indian quarter eagles, the second year 1909 is the third rarest issue of the type in Mint State after the 1911-D and 1914. As a premium quality Gem certified by PCGS and verified by CAC the present coin is a strong contender for CC#1 ranking for the issue. It is the single finest Mint State 1909 $2.50 graded by PCGS, and although NGC reports three grading events in MS-66+ (with none finer) and CAC has stickered four coins at their MS-66 level, the fact that the latter total includes coins certified both MS-66 and MS-66+ by PCGS and NGC obscures the true CAC Stickered Population of the 1909 in MS-66+. Regardless, this is a phenomenal coin that has few, if any peers among Mint State Indian quarter eagles of this date. It is worthy of inclusion in another world class collection of classic U.S. Mint gold coinage.

PCGS# 7940. NGC ID: 288Z.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer.

CAC Stickered Population: 4; 0. The former total includes coins certified both MS-66 and MS-66+.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

Exquisite Prooflike 1868 Three-Dollar Gold

Single Finest Certified in the PCGS and NGC PL Categories

2012

1868 MS-67 PL (NGC). Certification numbers can mean a lot, and in this instance there has been only one certified as MS-67 Prooflike by PCGS and NGC, with none finer, and no DMPL/DPL specimens reported at either service. However, we are not offering the holder, we are offering the coin itself, and the Superb Gem here presented can stand tall on its own as one of the finest 1868 threes we have ever seen. The obverse is exquisitely struck, definitive for the design, showing the details of the hair, the feather plumes, and everything else. The fields are highly prooflike, the letters are sharp, and at quick glance the piece could be mistaken for a Proof. However, there are hints of graininess or luster on both sides, differentiating the two. Besides, all known Proofs have the dies oriented in the same direction (medallic alignment) not in the normal fashion (180° apart, as here). The reverse is likewise definitive for the design, displaying certain features that are seldom seen, such as the vertical separation at the center of the ribbon knot, revealing that it is actually composed of two ribbons.

Today in retrospect in seems a puzzlement that three-dollar gold coins were ever issued in the first place, considering that the quarter eagle of similar value had been struck since 1796. But issued they were, under authorization of the Act of February 21, 1853, the same piece of legislation that reduced the weight of certain silver coins (resulting in arrows being added to the dates). Some numismatists have suggested that the owner of a three-dollar gold piece could have purchased a sheet of 100 three-cent stamps without requiring change, or could go to a bank and easily obtain 100 silver three-cent pieces.

In a flurry of enthusiasm, in the first year of coinage, 1854, the Philadelphia Mint struck 138,618 circulation strikes - a figure that would forever stand as the highest production in the series. Small quantities were made at the Dahlonega and New Orleans branch mints, after which those facilities never produced the denomination again. The San Francisco Mint first struck three-dollar gold coins in 1856, and then again in 1857 and 1860, after which just two were struck in 1870 for the cornerstone of the new Mint (of which just one example survives today). Coinage continued at the Philadelphia Mint through 1889, but in sharply reduced numbers. Very few of the later date examples ever reached circulation.

The mintage for the 1868 of 4,850 circulation strikes is somewhat higher than in the previous few years and it is estimated that perhaps 300 to 400 examples can be accounted for today in all grades. A few dozen Mint State coins are known, but most of those cluster at the Mint State-60 to 62 range. The present example crosses the finish line ahead of its peers, not only in the numerical certification but in the exquisite sharpness of strike and strength of eye appeal. Few $3 gold pieces anywhere, of any date, can match this.

PCGS# 87989. NGC ID: 25MP.

Combined PCGS and NGC Population: 1; 0 finer in this category. There are no grading events listed in the DMPL/DPL category at either service.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from our (American Numismatic Rarities') Richard Jewell Collection sale, March 2005, lot 631.

FOUR-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

Lot 2013
1879 Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC. CMQ.

Dazzling Gem Proof 1879 Flowing Hair Stella

Always Popular with Advanced Gold Collectors

2013

1879 Flowing Hair. Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC. CMQ. Obv: The Flowing Hair design by Charles E. Barber. Head of Liberty with flowing hair faces left with the date 1879 below. Liberty is wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, and the inscription ★ 6 ★ G ★ .3 ★ S ★ .7 ★ C ★ 7 ★ G ★ R ★ A ★ M ★ S ★ encircles the border. **Rev:** Five-pointed star, or Stella, is inscribed with the denominations ONE STELLA and 400 CENTS. The Latin mottoes E PLURIBUS UNUM and DEO EST GLORIA are above and below the star, respectively. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is inscribed along the upper border, and another expression of the denomination FOUR DOL. is inscribed along the lower border. This is a supremely attractive Gem Proof with warm golden-honey color. Sharply struck overall with expertly preserved surfaces, few four-dollar gold coins of either date or type possess the superior quality and strong eye appeal embodied in this captivating specimen.

The story of the four-dollar gold Stellas of 1879 and 1880 begins with the desire in certain government circles to create an international coinage system that would be readily recognized and accepted throughout the world. Although it had surfaced earlier, this idea gained its greatest momentum in 1879 through the efforts of John A. Kasson, the United States' minister plenipotentiary to the Austro-Hungarian Empire and a former chairman of the Congressional Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Kasson urged the federal government to consider creation of a four-dollar gold coin as the basis for a new international monetary system. In Kasson's opinion, a four-dollar gold coin struck in the United States Mint would more closely approximate in value the more widely used and accepted gold coins of several European countries, including Austria's 8 florins, the Dutch 8 florins, France's 20 francs, Italy's 20 lire and Spain's 20 pesetas.

Throwing his weight behind Kasson's proposal, serving chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Alexander H. Stephens, wrote to Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman requesting that the Mint prepare pattern four-dollar gold pieces for evaluation by Congress. The Mint eventually prepared two different proposed designs, a flowing hair motif by Charles E. Barber and a coiled hair design by George T. Morgan. The Barber Flowing Hair type was used to prepare only 25 (and possibly as few as 15) examples for distribution to Congressional leaders. Those coins are dated 1879 and, per traditional numismatic wisdom, were struck in a metric alloy of 85.71% gold, 4.29% silver and 10.00% copper.

Demand among Congressional and other government officials for examples of the proposed four-dollar gold Stella proved so great, however, that the Mint eventually prepared perhaps as many as 700 additional specimens in early 1880, still using the 1879-dated Flowing Hair dies. These pieces are struck in standard alloy of 90.00% gold, 10.00% copper on shaved half eagle planchets (per the *us.patterns.com* website) and, as with their predecessors produced in 1879, were used for presentation and other official purposes as well as for numismatists. Despite its popularity with Congressional leaders and other contemporary politicians, in the end the four-dollar gold Stella failed to gain authorization for regular issue production and the project ended.

As a "type coin," the 1879 Flowing Hair Stella is a significant numismatic rarity, even more so from a market availability standpoint given the strong demand it generates among advanced collectors. For although technically a pattern (as the four-dollar gold denomination was never authorized for regular issue production), the Stella has long been collected as an integral part of a complete type set of classic United States Mint gold coinage. Its popularity is such that the denomination has been ranked 16th in the fifth (2019) edition of *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

All Stellas were struck as Proofs, but because many of the surviving examples were once used as pocket pieces or set into jewelry, they often appear as if they have seen very heavy circulation. Many are damaged with filed rims, scratches, and wear commensurate with long service in necklaces. The present coin is a noteworthy exception. Carefully preserved through the years with not even the barest signs of mishandling, the acquisition of this Gem Proof Stella would be an impressive numismatic achievement for any advanced collector.

PCGS# 8057. NGC ID: 28AZ.

CAC Stickered Population: 8; 5.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

HALF EAGLES

Extraordinarily Rare Mint State 1796/5 Half Eagle

2014

1796/5 BD-1. Rarity-4+. MS-63 (NGC). BD Die State a/b. A landmark numismatic rarity from the historically significant Capped Bust Right half eagle series. Vivid and attractive surfaces exhibit bright wheat-gold color. This is a sharply struck example, uncommon for an early half eagle, with both sides displaying universally denticulated borders and boldly to fully rendered design elements. Decidedly reflective in finish with no sizable or otherwise individually mentionable marks.

As part of the Act of April 2, 1792, establishing the United States Mint and defining the nation's monetary system, gold coins in $2-1/2, $5, and $10 denominations were authorized. Part of the law also instituted a requirement that the treasurer, chief coiner, and assayer must post a personal surety bond of $10,000 each before they could produce gold and silver coins. By any definition, this was an enormous sum of money for the era which could not be met. Consequently, the first coins struck at the newly opened Philadelphia Mint were half cents and large cents. Realizing the difficulties in coming up with the surety bonds, Congress reduced the requirements enough so that the production of silver coinage could commence. It would be 1795 before there was enough gold bullion on hand to begin production of gold coins, three years after the authorizing act was passed.

The work of designing and engraving the new denominations fell to Robert Scot after Joseph Wright's term as engraver was cut short when he died in one of the annual yellow fever epidemics that plagued Philadelphia. The obverse of all three gold denominations bear a representation of Liberty facing right flanked by stars while wearing a cloth freedman's cap, with the legend LIBERTY above and the date below. The reverse features a delicate small eagle with spread wings holding a wreath in its beak while clutching a palm frond in its talons. The delivery of the nation's first gold coins took place on July 31, 1795, when 744 half eagles were transferred to the treasurer by the chief coiner.

For the second year of this denomination, only a fraction of the reported mintage of 6,196 half eagles struck in 1796 actually bore that date - estimated to be between 1,057 and 2,000 coins - with the balance bearing the 1795 date. Only one pair of dies was used to produce these coins and it was a 1795-dated obverse die recut with the 1796 date. Fortunately for collectors who enjoy overdates, this feature is readily apparent. Along with the 1796/5 half dime this represents the earliest such overdates in the nation's coinage. 1796 turned out to be a year when every denomination was struck, from the half cent through to the eagle, a situation that would not be repeated until well into the 19th century.

Between 80 and 100 1796/5 half eagles are thought to remain in numismatic circles. The half eagle was the principal gold coin used in the early economy and endured all the rigors of commerce. Most specimens are found in the higher end of the circulated grade levels, with a small cluster in EF to lower end AU. Mint State coins are exceptionally rare, and this is one of the very finest certified. Its appearance in this sale is a special occasion indeed, and one that will surely attract spirited competition between advanced bidders.

PCGS# 519862. NGC ID: BFWU.

NGC Census: 1; 4 finer in this category (MS-65 finest). The corresponding PCGS Population is 1/0.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Condition Census 1807 Capped Bust Right $5

2015

1807 Capped Bust Right. BD-2. Rarity-5. Large Reverse Stars. MS-64 (NGC). BD Die State d/b. A splendid early half eagle, this piece exhibits a high degree of prooflike character on obverse and reverse, having been struck from polished dies. Scattered marks are seen here and there, typical of the grade, but the only one worthy of individual mention for provenance purposes is a small reeding mark in the upper right obverse field, under the letter E in LIBERTY. The strike detail is quite good, indeed far nicer than usually seen for this challenging design type. A beautiful coin and highly important half eagle for advanced gold enthusiasts.

In 1807, Robert Scot's Capped Bust Right design was replaced by the Capped Bust Left motif of John Reich for the half dollars and the half eagles. John W. Dannreuther (2006) estimates that 32,488 to 33,496 half eagles were struck in 1807 from four Capped Bust Right obverse dies and three reverse dies in a total of six known die marriages for this type. The BD-2 variety, represented here, is thought to have accounted for only 4,000 to 6,000 of these coins, and the author accounts for just 50 to 60 survivors in all grades. As with many of the gold coins from this era, most half eagles of this issue were destroyed when they were sold by speculators for profit as bullion. In Mint State, and irrespective of die pairing, the 1807 Capped Bust Right $5 is an absolute condition rarity. Most Uncirculated survivors are at the very lowest tiers and many show soft details at the center on the obverse. Finding a sharply struck near-Gem Mint State example is quite an achievement, and the present offering is certainly worthy of premium bids.

PCGS# 8092. NGC ID: CKLF.

NGC Census (all die marriages of the issue): 9; 1 finer (MS-65). The corresponding PCGS Population is 9/4 (MS-65+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from our (American Numismatic Rarities') Kennywood Collection sale, January 2005, lot 928.

Beautiful Gem 1812 Capped Bust $5

2016

1812 BD-2. Rarity-4+. Close 5D. MS-65 (PCGS). BD Die State c/a. This Gem will be right at home in the finest type set or advanced early gold collection. Satiny and lustrous yellow gold surfaces are enhanced with blushes of iridescent rose toning that are largely confined to the peripheries. Sharply struck and expertly preserved. Seldom do we offer a Capped Bust Left half eagle of any date or die marriage that is as technically sound and aesthetically pleasing as this delightful 1812.

On June 18, 1812, President James Madison declared war on the United Kingdom in response to impressment of American sailors and interference in America's expansion westward, thus precipitating an armed conflict that would last the next two and a half years. In the midst of this turmoil, business carried on as usual at the Philadelphia Mint in the opening year of the War of 1812. Gold coins remained in demand for foreign trade and production did not slow. The reported mintage for all 1812 half eagle varieties is 58,087 pieces, but this is likely low. Work to extend die life seems to have paid off dividends as the entire mintage of at least 58,087 pieces was accomplished using only one obverse and two reverse dies. The significantly scarcer of the two pairings, the BD-2 variety can be recognized by the close 5D. denomination indicator on the reverse, the only use for this die. It has been estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 coins were struck with this combination, and with a general survival rate of less than 1%, this leaves fewer than 100 examples in all levels of preservation. Fortunately for admirers of early American gold coinage, the 1812 half eagles are among the most available of the Capped Bust series in Mint State and are generally very well struck, making the issue a prime candidate for inclusion in a top grade type set. Offered is a glorious example from the last issue of the Capped Bust half eagle series and one deserving of a place of honor in the finest cabinet.

PCGS# 8112. NGC ID: 25PL.

PCGS Population (both die marriages of the issue): 5; with a single MS-65+ finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from our (Stack's) sale of January 1986, lot 165; our sale of the Rubin Family Collection, August 2015 Chicago ANA Auction, lot 10245.

Desirable Near-Gem Uncirculated 1813 Half Eagle

2017

1813 BD-1. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS). CMQ. BD Die State b/b. Pleasing for the abundant luster and bold strike, which are evident at the first glance. Continued study reveals the outstanding quality of the surfaces which earned this piece such an impressive grade from PCGS. Hints of adjustment marks are noted at the borders and with a few others just faintly visible Liberty's broad cheek where a trace of gold was removed from the original planchet at the Mint prior to striking. On the reverse the proud eagle's feathers stand tall save for those on the thighs, which are somewhat soft, as are the talons and upper edge of the right wing. Notice the quality of the fields and devices, for they show so few signs of handling, and the luster is fresh and bold.

As a series, the Capped Head Left half eagles struck from 1813 to 1834 are among the most challenging in all of U.S. numismatics. Most examples are from the first year, 1813, as they were set aside by the contemporary public due to the novelty of the design. Most other issues and varieties are rare, if not non-collectable, since rising gold prices resulted in the wholesale destruction of pre-1834 U.S. gold coins through the mid 1830s. The present example represents the BD-1 die pairing, identifiable by the reverse die, since both varieties share the same obverse. For BD-1, the first letter S in STATES is over the right side of the letter E in the Latin motto E PLURIBUS UNUM.

PCGS# 8116. NGC ID: 25PM.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from our Baltimore Auction of November 2012, lot 3270.

Lot 2018
1833 BD-2. Rarity-6. Close, Small Date, Distant Period. MS-65 (PCGS). CMQ.

Stunning Gem 1833 Half Eagle
Rare BD-2 Die Pairing
Finer than the Pogue Specimen

2018

1833 BD-2. Rarity-6. Close, Small Date, Distant Period. MS-65 (PCGS). CMQ. BD Die State a/e. A simply remarkable specimen of this great rarity. Superb medium yellow gold color with subtle olive undertones in the fields and copper-rose highlights clinging to left obverse periphery and a portion of the reverse periphery. Smooth and resplendent with satiny luster, a bit reflective inside the shield lines and areas of the reverse motto where the die was polished. The devices are frosty and very well defined everywhere but at stars 1 and 13; these bottom two stars seem to be directly opposite the high relief wing tips and have been on the losing end in a battle of metal flow. The eye appeal is outstanding, just beautiful. There are some light scattered marks, like a thin horizontal scrape low on Liberty's cheek and a pinpoint nick above star 9, reverse nick below the letters AM in AMERICA, but none of these are serious, as the assigned grade confirms. A stripe of toning from the point of the bust into the left obverse field reflects the originality of this coin and serves as an identifier for provenance purposes.

The two varieties of 1833 half eagles, differentiated by the width and arrangement of the date, were likely discovered by J. Colvin Randall, the pioneering Philadelphia numismatist who was the first scholar to seriously study the die varieties of early United States gold and silver coins. He owned both varieties, described as "Broad Date" and "Close Date" in the June 1885 sale of his collection by W. Elliot Woodward.

In late 1832, Congress ramped up discussions about the problems confronting United States gold coinage. The mines of Georgia and the Carolinas continued to yield gold in abundance, but most was exported soon after it was unearthed. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in December 1832 to open branch assay offices "in the gold districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia," but as debate on the bill reached the House floor, Congressmen like Erastus Root of New York recognized that unless the legally defined relationship between the value of gold and silver was remedied, gold "is worth far more for exportation...it will never come to your Mint unless its true value is paid." The bill to found Southern assay offices died in April 1833, but the issues that inspired it were remedied legislatively in 1834, when the ratio of gold and silver was corrected, and in 1835 action was taken to establish branch mints, creating the facilities at Charlotte and Dahlonega (in the gold regions), and at New Orleans.

The 1833 Small Date, sometimes called the Close Date, is marginally rarer than its Large Date or Wide Date counterpart. Any 1833 half eagle is highly elusive in such elevated grade as found here. In fact, this is one of the two finest 1833 half eagles of all varieties certified by PCGS. It is finer than the D. Brent Pogue specimen of the 1833 BD-2 dies, a PCGS MS-64+ that sold in our May 2016 Pogue IV Sale.

PCGS# 8158. NGC ID: BFYK.

PCGS Population (all die marriages of the issue): 1; 1 finer (MS-65+).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Ira & Larry Goldberg's sale of the Benson Collection, Part II, February 2002, lot 2000; our (American Numismatic Rarities') J.B. Worthington Collection sale, May 2005, lot 366.

Radiant Gem Mint State 1834 Classic Head Half Eagle

2019

1834 Classic Head. HM-1. Rarity-3. Plain 4. MS-65 ★ (NGC). This memorable Gem Uncirculated 1834 Classic Head half eagle has vivid wheat-gold color, intensely reflective fields, and frosty motifs. Adding to the desirability are its excellent strike and sharpness as well as its high position among certified example of this historic first year Classic Head gold issue.

After the "new tenor" half eagles went into production on August 1, 1834, they remained a consistent news item for much of the summer and fall. Editorials against the Bank of the United States in pro-Jackson newspapers railed against the bank's monopoly power and latched upon the new half eagle as a symbol of it, complaining that the bank stockpiled the gold rather than paid it out, though the political polemics of this era were not often an accurate reflection of reality. "The rapid circulation of the Jackson currency, the gold eagles and half eagles...is annoying the friends of monopoly and the Bank beyond all conception," the *New York Evening Post* published just two weeks after the new coins were introduced. The Bank of the United States, located nine blocks down Chestnut Street from the Philadelphia Mint, was the largest depositor of gold at the Mint in this era. The followers of President Jackson's populist anti-bank rhetoric didn't understand or care about banking reserves or the importance of gold in international banking, preferring to shake their fist at the clouds in anger for the control the bank wielded over the national economy. Jackson's veto of the bank's recharter is widely seen as causing the Panic of 1837, the first long national depression. Some scholars place greater importance upon other issues, including the bursting of the Western land bubble in 1836.

The new "Jackson coinage" or "Jackson currency" also inspired a new invention that was widely advertised in the newspapers of major cities on the East Coast. Though "guinea rockers" were common in England from the Georgian period, small countertop coin balance scales were not often seen in the United States in the early 19th century. Pan scales, also known as equal arm balances, were standard equipment for many merchants and bankers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, but they required an extensive set of properly calibrated weights for proper use. A coin rocker was a simple lever and fulcrum system that balanced a coin of proper weight against a pre-installed counterweight. Moore's Patent Eagle Balance advertisements began appearing in September 1834: "As 'Jackson Money' is getting plentifully into use, and will before many months constitute almost the sole circulating medium, every tradesman would do well to provide himself with one of these patent eagle balances." Many did, and the balances remain collectible today.

More than 650,000 1834 Classic Head half eagles were coined between August 1 and the end of the year, the largest mintage of any issue of the Classic Head type. Most were the Plain 4 variety, as here. Though plenty of these survived, even in Mint State, Gems are significant rarities. Indeed, this beautiful example is of exceptional quality and sure to sell for a strong premium.

PCGS# 8171. NGC ID: 25RR.

NGC Census: 8, just one of which has been awarded a ★ designation for superior eye appeal; 1 finer (MS-65+). The corresponding PCGS Population is 4/5 (MS-66 finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's Baltimore ANA Signature Auction of July-August 2008, lot 1959; our Baltimore Auction of March 2013, lot 2161.

Finest Certified Mint State 1858 Half Eagle

2020

1858 MS-66 (PCGS). CMQ. This 1858 half eagle has satiny deep honey-gold surfaces that exhibit pale olive and peach iridescence along with richly satisfying luster that seemingly glows from within. The surfaces are pristine to the unaided eye, and low magnification does little to dispel that notion. The present sparkling Gem is finer overall than the beautiful MS-64 Bass specimen (Bowers and Merena, October 1999:1104), that coin called "incredible" at the time of its sale. Typical strike for a half eagle of the era, some weakness at the centers but bold at the peripheries. No doubt among the earliest of the 15,136 examples of the issue struck, as low magnification reveals innumerable faint raised die polish lines in the fields that run diagonally across the obverse and vertically across the reverse; these would have faded quickly with die wear. The typical survivor from this circulation strike mintage is apt to be VF to EF, but only occasionally AU, and rarely in Mint State.

Collectors often consider Philadelphia Mint half eagles of the 1840s and 1850s as common, and in certain circulated grades they seemingly approach that availability level, but most of the issues are actually quite scarce to downright rare in Mint State. The 1858 half eagle is one of those dates that escalates rapidly in rarity the further up the grading scale you set your sights. If the "finest of the fine" is your ultimate goal, your search ends here. This is an ultimate type coin for the collector in need of a No Motto Liberty Head $5, and also an obvious choice for inclusion in the finest date and mint set of this extremely challenging series.

PCGS# 8276. NGC ID: 25V7.

PCGS Population: 1; 0 finer. The single NGC grading event in MS-66 ★ is believed to refer to an earlier certification of this coin.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's FUN Signature Auction of January 2008, lot 3189, as NGC MS-66 ★; our New Orleans ANA Auction of May 2103, lot 1326, as NGC MS-66 ★.

Exquisite Superb Gem Uncirculated 1906 Half Eagle

Underrated 20th Century Liberty Head Issue

2021

1906 MS-67 (PCGS). CAC. CMQ. A splendid Liberty Head half eagle that will please even the most discerning numismatist. Vivid medium golden-apricot color throughout, the surfaces are also drenched in lovely mint luster. Sharply struck, as well, and sure to see spirited bidding.

While the 1906 is a plentiful late date Liberty Head half eagle in an absolute sense, the type as a whole is scarce in MS-66 and rare any finer. Furthermore, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2008) state, "The 1906 issue is undervalued in the opinion of the authors, and it represents a good value in today's market." The authors' assessment is probably based on the issue's mintage of 348,735 pieces - limited for a circulation strike Liberty Head gold coin from the 20th century - and the relatively small number of examples included in reparations from foreign government and bank holdings. As a high Condition Census Superb Gem, the offered coin is a remarkable condition rarity fit for inclusion in the finest numismatic cabinet.

PCGS# 8413. NGC ID: 25Z9.

PCGS Population: 12; with a single MS-67+ finer.

CAC Stickered Population: 7; 0.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Superb Gem 1908 Indian Half Eagle

2022

1908 Indian. MS-67 (NGC). Exquisite surfaces are bathed in a bold blend of billowy mint luster and vivid golden-rose color. Wisps of powder blue and sunset-orange iridescence also flash into view under a light - very attractive. Full striking detail and expertly preserved surfaces enhance the tremendous appeal of this premium quality Superb Gem.

Bela Lyon Pratt's unique incuse Indian Head design made its debut on the quarter eagle and half eagle in 1908. Pratt's attractive design was part of the era that noted numismatic researcher Roger Burdette has termed the "Renaissance of American Coinage." The dawn of this era is closely associated with President Theodore Roosevelt, one of whose many causes was the improvement of the nation's coinage designs. Indeed, Pratt had come to the attention of the president through a mutual friend, Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, a physician who was also a passionate collector of Japanese art.

The Philadelphia Mint's premier issue in Pratt's Indian half eagle series, the 1908 was produced to the extent of 577,845 pieces for circulation, along with 167 Sand Blast Proofs for sale to collectors. As interesting as the coin may have been to certain inner circles at the Mint, the motif was roundly detested, and many negative letters were printed in *The Numismatist* concerning it. As a result, very few collectors saved such pieces. It was not until generations later that they became popular, by which time the vast majority of high grade pieces had long since disappeared. Today, the 1908 is the most often encountered Indian half eagle in Gem Mint State, but becomes considerably scarce in MS-65+ and above. The present example in NGC MS-67 is a major condition rarity and a significant find that is worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS# 8510. NGC ID: 28DE.

NGC Census: 3; with a single MS-68 finer. The corresponding PCGS Population is similar at 2/1 (MS-67+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's Baltimore ANA Signature Auction of July-August, 2008, lot 1987; Heritage's Long Beach Signature Auction of September 2013, lot 6794;

EAGLES

Attractive Mint State 1795 Eagle
Historically Significant Issue

2023

1795 BD-1, Taraszka-1. Rarity-3+. 13 Leaves. MS-61 (PCGS). BD Die State a/a. This is a beautiful example of a classic eagle rarity from the earliest years of U.S. Mint coinage. Both sides exhibit bold medium honey-gold color with full prooflike finish remaining. The fields are noticeably reflective and form a nice backdrop to satiny devices. Sharply defined apart from a touch of trivial softness to the obverse stars and the high points of the eagle on the reverse. This is a solidly graded Mint State example with equally strong technical quality and eye appeal.

When the Mint Act of April 2, 1792, was passed, the gold eagle or $10 coin was adopted as the United States' highest denomination. Because of this, when the $20 became a reality in 1849 it was called the double eagle. As a symbol of the nation's ability to strike gold coins, however, the eagle had no equal during its early years. It was a large coin, measuring approximately 33 millimeters, and it weighed a relatively substantial 17.50 grams. There must have been considerable fanfare at the Mint when the first examples emerged from the presses, being that it was one of then-Mint Director Henry William DeSaussure's stated objectives to place gold into circulation. Although he accomplished this feat with the half eagle, coinage of which commenced earlier, the arrival of the first of the impressive eagles almost certainly pleased him.

The Capped Bust Right, Small Eagle design engraved by Robert Scot is the first eagle struck by the United States Mint, and it is a rare and beautiful type. The reverse is particularly elegant, with the tips of the eagle's wings intruding into the lettering. The motif is said to have been copied from an ancient cameo, perhaps explaining the use of a palm branch, otherwise unusual. The total mintage for this type is believed to have been fewer than 15,000 pieces, spread across several different dates (1795 to 1797) and varieties. Although it is likely that some pieces were actively used in commerce during the 1790s, afterward many (if not most) were exported and melted. Indeed, the exportation of eagles and the subsequent loss of gold had become so great by the earliest years of the 19th century that President Thomas Jefferson halted production of this denomination in 1804. Coinage did not resume until 1838, the intervening years seeing the half eagle as the highest denomination U.S. coin.

Today, any early eagle is scarce, and many varieties are quite rare. The mintage of 1795-dated examples is somewhere on the order of 5,583 pieces. BD-1, offered here, is believed to have been the first eagle variety produced, and is the most frequently encountered of the five known die marriages of the date. In an absolute sense, of course, survivors are scarce and probably number no more than 225 or 325 coins in all grades. In Mint State the Capped Bust Right, Small Eagle $10 as a type is rare, especially when compared to the demand for them in today's market. This is a particularly appealing coin for the assigned grade that will please even the most discerning numismatist.

PCGS# 8551. NGC ID: 25ZT.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's sale of the Estate of S. Gus and Louise Alexander, April 2013 CSNS Signature Auction, lot 4365.

Key Date 1804 Crosslet 4 Eagle

Rare and Desirable Mint State Quality

2024

1804 BD-1, Taraszka-31. Rarity-4+. Crosslet 4. MS-62 (NGC). BD Die State b/b. Semi-reflective with attractive bright golden-wheat color throughout. Several wispy handling marks are noted, as is a shallow planchet flaw (as made) on the reverse that bisects the eagle's right wing near its tip, although none of these features are individually distracting during in-hand viewing. Virtually all known circulation strike 1804 eagles are softly defined to one degree or another, although here this characteristic is at a minimum. This coin is nicely centered on the planchet with full denticulation around both sides. The design elements show a remarkable degree of sharpness for the issue and, in fact, the only mentionable softness involves the junction of the eagle's left wing and shield on the reverse. This is clearly a superior 1804 eagle in terms of both striking quality and eye appeal.

By order of President Thomas Jefferson, the Mint halted $10 gold eagle production on December 31, 1804. Rising bullion prices, which also affected the silver dollar, resulted in most newly minted eagles being exported and melted for their precious metal content. No more circulation strikes of this denomination were produced before 1838, in which year eagle coinage resumed using Christian Gobrecht's Liberty Head design. There would, however, be one final Capped Bust Right eagle issue, the Proof novodel 1804 Plain 4 (BD-2) struck during the 1830s for inclusion in special presentation coinage sets.

Interestingly, the 1804 BD-1 is not the last variety of circulation strike Capped Bust Right eagle produced. That honor goes to the 1803 BD-6 variety, although the entire mintage of the 1804 BD-1 is still included in the Mint's final delivery of 3,757 coins for this denomination from December 28 to 31, 1804. Exactly what forced Mint employees to retire the 1804-dated obverse die and briefly reinstate its 1803-dated counterpart remains a mystery since there are no terminal obverse die state coins known for the 1804 BD-1 variety.

Long heralded as a key date issue in its series, the 1804 is one of the most eagerly sought circulation strike Capped Bust Right eagles. This is the only die pairing of the issue, which means that as a date the circulation strike 1804 is considerably rarer than other multi-variety issues in this series such as the 1799 and 1803.

At the Mint State level of preservation, as here, the 1804 is a noteworthy rarity from a condition standpoint. More so than many other dates of this type, the 1804 is usually encountered damaged, cleaned or otherwise significantly impaired.

Associated by date with the famous Proof 1804 Class I Draped Bust silver dollar and Proof 1804 Plain 4 eagle struck in 1834 - two of the classic rarities in U.S. numismatics - and a scarce variety in its own right, the inclusion of an 1804 BD-1 eagle has long been the mark of a significant collection. As one of the finest certified survivors, this lovely Mint State example would serve as a highlight in the most advanced cabinet.

PCGS# 8566. NGC ID: BFYU.

NGC Census: 6; 5 finer (MS-64 finest). The corresponding PCGS Population is 2/5 (MS-64 finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Rare Mint State 1839/8 Eagle
Brief and Challenging Type of 1838

2025

1839/8 Type of 1838, Large Letters. MS-61 (PCGS). Offered is an exceedingly rare coin, a Mint State Liberty Head eagle of the brief and challenging Type of 1838 design. Faintly reflective in the fields, the finish is otherwise soft and satiny in texture. The entire coin displays warm honey-gold color, with wisps of pale pinkish-rose iridescence evident. The design elements in the centers are fully rendered and the surfaces, while typically abraded for the assigned grade, reveal only a horizontal graze low on Liberty's neck that is worthy of individual mention. A handsome $10 gold coin that will appeal to both advanced gold type collectors and Liberty Head eagle enthusiasts.

The longest-running $10 gold eagle series produced in the United States Mint, the Liberty Head eagle was struck without interruption from 1838 through early 1907. It is the first eagle produced since 1804, President Thomas Jefferson having halted production of both this denomination and the silver dollar that year as rising bullion prices made the coins highly susceptible to export. From 1805 through 1837, the largest gold denomination that the United States Mint produced was the $5 half eagle. By 1838, however, two laws had been passed that made it possible for the Mint to resume eagle coinage. The first was the Act of June 28, 1834, which reduced the weight of standard U.S. gold coins and, in so doing, placed the nation's monetary system on a gold standard. The second was the Act of January 18, 1837, a general overhaul of the nation's coinage laws that, among other things, standardized the fineness of gold and silver coins at 900 thousandths.

When eagle production finally resumed in 1838, the Mint settled upon the Liberty Head design of Christian Gobrecht, featuring a portrait of Liberty facing left, her hair tied in a bun at the back of her head and wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars encircle the border, and the date is below the portrait. The initial portrait utilized in 1838 and early 1839 had deeper curvature to the truncation of the bust with Liberty's hair pulled back over her ear. The design was modified slightly in 1839 to create the Liberty Head motif that would remain in use through 1907.

The basic reverse design also remained unchanged from 1838 to 1907, featuring an eagle with outstretched wings and a shield on its breast. The eagle clutches a group of three arrows in its left talon and an olive branch in its right talon. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around the border and the denomination TEN D. is below the eagle. The reverse was modified in 1866, however, with the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll above the eagle. To distinguish them from their No Motto predecessors, the Motto eagles of 1866 to 1907 are known as the Type II Liberty Head design.

As above, the first iteration of Christian Gobrecht's new Liberty Head eagle bore a distinctive obverse featuring a sweep of hair completely covering Liberty's ear and a peculiarly deep curve to the bust's truncation. Benjamin West's painting *Omnia Vincit Amor* ("Love Conquers All") served as Gobrecht's model, even down to the beaded cord and coronet style. The first eagles using this design were struck at the end of 1838, with 7,200 pieces intended for circulation on top of four "specimen" coins presented to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury. In 1839, the same obverse design was employed for the first 2,801 eagles struck bearing that date before the design was modified.

Continued on next page

The 1839 Type of 1838 eagle is a very scarce coin in all grades, with perhaps just under 250 examples known, with the vast majority well circulated. While just a hair more available than the first year of issue, there is quite a bit of competition when an example appears at sale, regardless of condition. In Mint State this issue is a formidable rarity and, as with so many dates in the Liberty Head eagle series, it is also an underrated one.

PCGS# 8576. NGC ID: 262E.

PCGS Population: 7; 10 finer (MS-66 finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's December 2022 Signature Auction, lot 3645.

Virtually Unimprovable 1853 $10 Eagle

2026

1853 MS-63 (PCGS). With vivid reddish-gold surfaces that are nicely preserved and highly attractive, it should come as no surprise that this is one of the finest 1853 Liberty Head eagles seen by PCGS. Boldly to sharply struck with full satiny mint luster.

The 1853 has a respectable mintage for the type of 201,253 circulation strikes, and it is generally obtainable in circulated condition. Mint State coins are scarce in an absolute sense, while at the MS-63 level of preservation this offering is an extraordinary condition rarity. Fit for inclusion in even the finest gold cabinet.

PCGS# 8610. NGC ID: 263E.

PCGS Population: 5; 4 finer (MS-64+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Very Rare Mint State 1854 Eagle

2027

1854 MS-61 (PCGS). Both sides of this delightful 1854 Liberty Head eagle display a lovely blend of soft, billowy mint luster and warm golden-orange color. A few marks are noted, including a thin cut in the left obverse field. Neither these blemishes nor a hint of high point rub are inconsistent with the MS-61 grade from PCGS. Lustrous with bold definition to most design elements, this is a handsome MS-61 survivor of a conditionally challenged No Motto Liberty Head $10 issue.

Even at an early date the 1854 eagle was regarded as scarce. An example is provided by lot 1265 in the Dr. James R. Chilton Collection sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Company in March of 1865: "1854 Good and scarce. Dickeson, page 172." The Dickeson reference is to the *American Numismatic Manual*, the most impressive work on American rare coins produced up to that point. In the years to follow, 1854 eagles appeared at auction infrequently, as large denomination circulation strikes were not particularly popular with early numismatists. Among those that were offered, nearly all were in lower circulated grades, generally what we would classify as VF or EF by today's standards. Exceptions are few and far between, one being lot 126 in the J.C. Morgenthau & Company sale of June 1940, simply described as "1854 Uncirculated."

Fast forward to August 1980 when David W. Akers described lot 953 in Paramount's session of Auction '80, a coin listed as MS-63, with the comment, still appropriate today: "...the 1854 is actually extremely rare in this grade. Only 54,250 were minted, we doubt if more than six to eight Mint State examples exist."

This is certainly one of the very few Uncirculated survivors that we have ever had the privilege to present at auction, and it is a coin that is sure to see spirited bidding among astute collectors.

PCGS# 8613. NGC ID: 263G.

PCGS Population: 6; 15 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's sale of the Harvey B. Jacobson, Jr. Collection of Liberty Eagles, February 2020 Long Beach Signature Auction, lot 3229.

Superb Gem Mint State 1905 Liberty Eagle

A Stunning Condition Rarity

2028

1905 MS-67 (PCGS). An exquisite Superb Gem in all regards, one's eye is immediately drawn to both the smoothness of the surfaces and the intensity of the satin to softly frosted luster that characterize both sides. A razor sharp strike is equally notable, as is wonderfully original color in vivid reddish-rose and orange-gold shades. For both the type and the issue, it is difficult to imagine a more appealing Liberty Head eagle at the MS-67 grade level.

The Philadelphia Mint produced 200,992 circulation strike eagles in 1905. While this total is small when compared to the mintage figures for the truly common 1901, 1901-S and 1907 Liberty Head eagles (1,718,740 coins, 2,812,750 coins and 1,203,899 coins struck, respectively), the 1905 is still one of the more readily obtainable issues of its type in today's market. Most survivors grade no finer than MS-63, however, and this issue is scarce even in MS-64. Gems in MS-65 are elusive, and anything finer is so rare that most collectors will never even see such a coin, let alone have the opportunity to add one to their collection. This, then, is a significant opportunity for the advanced numismatist that is worthy of the strongest bids.

PCGS# 8757. NGC ID: 2682.

PCGS Population: 4; with a single MS-67+ finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from our Baltimore Auction of November 2013, lot 2227.

Breathtaking 1907 Wire Rim Eagle

The Original Concept for the Saint-Gaudens Design

2029

1907 Indian. Wire Rim, Periods. Judd-1901, Pollock-1995. Rarity-3. Raised Stars on Edge. MS-64+ (PCGS). CAC. CMQ. Exceptional premium Choice quality for this classic rarity in the 20th century gold series. Delightful golden-honey surfaces are satiny in finish with a virtually pristine appearance. The strike is full with crisp detail throughout the design. This is easily one of the most beautiful examples of this historic Indian eagle design type that we have ever had the privilege of bringing to auction.

The Saint-Gaudens gold eagle is widely considered one of the high water marks of American numismatic design. President Theodore Roosevelt was a fierce critic of the then-current coin designs and in order to improve them he conspired with Cornish, New Hampshire artist Augustus Saint-Gaudens to redesign the entire series of coins. Saint-Gaudens produced several designs including an obverse he originally intended for the cent. When Roosevelt saw this design, he recommended - ordered, really - that the left facing bust of Liberty should wear a war bonnet instead of a laurel wreath. Saint-Gaudens made the change in February 1907, but thought it should be used for the double eagle rather than the cent. Again Roosevelt objected as he preferred a representation of Liberty walking forward for the largest denomination. Instead the bust of Liberty wearing a feathered headdress would go onto the eagle. The reverse design for the eagle was a modified version of the "defiant eagle" Saint-Gaudens had used on Roosevelt's inaugural medal of 1905.

Plaster models were prepared in Saint-Gaudens' studios in Cornish and were sent to Philadelphia on June 1 to be converted into working dies. They encountered immediate opposition from Chief Engraver Charles Barber (no fan of non-Mint personnel designing coins), who felt there were design deficiencies, especially the high relief nature of the design and the lack of a proper coin rim. He was focused more on mass production than coin aesthetics and felt "the models now sent are not coin relief," as he told Mint Superintendent John Landis on June 7. By now, Saint-Gaudens was seriously ill with cancer and did not travel. Instead he worked with the Mint through his assistant, Henry Hering. Hering reworked the models to reduce the relief somewhat and change the date from Roman numerals. The new models were provided to the Mint on June 24 and dies were prepared. By July 19, the dies were ready to strike experimental versions of the new design.

The first coins struck were in high relief despite Barber's requirements to the contrary, with the portrait of Liberty set within a concave field similar to how a medal might look. The features were also more sculptural with a distinctive soft texture. In addition, because of the high relief, the coins required several strikes to bring up the design. As a result, a "fin" or "slight burr" on the edge caused the coin to not rest flat, especially since the eagle tended to rise up above the border. Now gravely ill, Saint-Gaudens continued to work through the design difficulties along with his staff. Roosevelt realized that the dream of a very high relief eagle was not feasible, and on July 29 he relented and directed the Mint to work on a lower relief version for mass production. Furthermore, in the same letter advised that:

> *As for the high relief coins, have several hundred struck and allow the collectors of the country to obtain specimens as you suggested, none to be issued until the new issue is out. They should be preserved as the work of a great American artist.*

Saint-Gaudens never saw his creation as a coin; he died of cancer on August 3 before any could be struck.

Continued on next page

Barber prepared a version while the Saint-Gaudens studio prepared their own revisions, coordinating with the artist's widow, Augusta. Barber's Rounded Rim version began production on September 13 with the intention of going into circulation. Ultimately neither Saint-Gaudens' original Wire Rim concept nor Barber's Rounded Rim version ended up as a circulating coin. The revision from the Saint-Gaudens studio in lower relief and with no triangular periods was adopted and was struck until 1933. In the meantime, to comply with Roosevelt's July 29 order for several hundred Wire Rim coins, an initial production run of 500 coins took place in late August on the high-pressure medal press, followed by a delivery of 42 coins struck between September and December of that year. The Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. took delivery of the Wire Rim coins and distributed them to government officials, as well as to some of the biggest coin dealers of the day. Seventy examples remained unsold and were sent back to the Mint in 1915 to be melted down, leaving a final net production of 472 pieces.

The present specimen is among the finer certified for this iconic issue, the one that most closely represents Saint-Gaudens' and Roosevelt's vision for the $10 gold coin. It is a numismatic treasure set for inclusion in another advanced cabinet.

PCGS# 8850. NGC ID: 268B.

CAC Stickered Population: 24; 20. The former total includes coins certified both MS-64 and MS-64+.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Stunning 1907 No Periods Indian Eagle

2030

1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-67 (NGC). Rarely do examples of this popular type issue from the first year of the Indian eagle series possess the superior technical quality and awesome eye appeal of this premium quality Superb Gem. Intense mint luster swirls around both sides of this vivid golden-apricot coin. The surfaces are fully lustrous with a delightful satin texture to the finish. The strike is sharply executed with uncommonly bold detail in the center of the obverse. This lovely example will be a significant addition to another top-quality gold type set or advanced 20th century gold cabinet.

The Philadelphia Mint produced 239,406 examples of the modified No Periods design in 1907. As the first examples of the new eagle to reach the general public, many 1907 No Periods coins were saved for posterity and Mint State pieces are plentiful in an absolute sense. On the other hand, many of these coins suffer from soft striking detail in the centers as well as general mishandling. For specialists seeking exceptional coins for their collections, this issue can be challenging at the finest levels of Mint State preservation, as here. This is a significant opportunity to acquire a stellar-quality example of the first circulating coin of the Saint-Gaudens $10 Indian eagle type.

PCGS# 8852. NGC ID: 28GF.

NGC Census: 28; 5 finer (MS-68 finest). The corresponding PCGS Population is 12/4 (MS-68 finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Magnificent Ultra Gem 1908 With Motto Indian Eagle

2031

1908 Motto. MS-68 (PCGS). CMQ. Regarded by many as the most beautiful United States coin - perhaps surpassing even the contemporary Saint-Gaudens double eagle - this coin harkens back to a time when the general population, and our legislators in the nation's capital, believed that a country's' ideals and aspirations could be, in part, demonstrated through its coinage. Theodore Roosevelt started the movement toward a more artistic coinage, and eventually the change from symbolic but pedestrian designs to truly artistic coinage was accomplished for all denominations of circulating coins. For whatever reason, those days are long gone and we are left primarily with very ordinary designs on our coinage, which, while perfectly suited to mass production, do not particularly inspire. Here you can own a bit of those earlier days, an actual miniature metallic sculpture recalling the days shortly after the conquest of the American West, with Liberty wearing a Native American headdress, and the reverse with a majestic bald eagle defiantly perched on a laurel-wrapped bundle of arrows. Even the edge is intriguing by today's standards, with a border of raised stars adding a third dimension to the design of the Indian eagle.

The general appeal of the design aside, this particular specimen has much going for it. It possesses an exceptionally bold strike, with all the details of the feathers in the headdress in full definition, and even the details of the eagle's legs and talons fully struck up. The surfaces are nearly flawless, with no significant marks or abrasions to report. The coin also exhibits a marked cartwheel luster, and upon examination with a loupe, a delightful orange peel effect is noted to the open areas in the fields, which imparts an overall satiny luster. If you need an exceptional Indian eagle of the With Motto design type for your set, you would do well to consider this extraordinary and rare Ultra Gem Mint State example.

PCGS# 8859. NGC ID: 28GJ.

PCGS Population: 4; with a single MS-68+ finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

DOUBLE EAGLES

Fantastic Superb Gem 1857-S Double Eagle

From the *S.S. Central America* Treasure

2032

1857-S MS-67 (NGC). Both sides of this beautiful Superb Gem display frosty pinkish-gold luster enhanced by hints of warmer golden-orange at the borders. Fully struck with virtually pristine surfaces, this coin will be just right for the finest gold type set or specialized cabinet of Liberty Head double eagles.

The year 1857 saw two major events occur that had lasting effects on the United States economy. During the early 1850s, the railroads began a rapid expansion throughout the nation to unite the major commercial centers and eventually the East Coast with the West Coast. In the process, railroad companies embarked on an ambitious construction spree which required considerable financing that banks were eager to provide. Many of these railroad companies were built on empty promises and no assets. The bubble in railroad stocks burst in the summer of 1857, beginning a bear market that accelerated rapidly after several major companies failed. On August 24, the dam broke when the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company collapsed. That failure precipitated a massive run on the banks that left in ruin thousands of banks, businesses reliant on those banks, and the people reliant on those businesses.

While this financial disaster, the Panic of 1857, unfolded across the nation, another tragedy exacerbated the economic failures and claimed hundreds of lives. On September 3, the S.S. *Central America*, a side-wheel steamer operated by the United States Mail Steamship Company, left the Panamanian port city of Colón with 101 crew members and 477 passengers headed to New York via Havana. On the 9th, the *Central America* encountered an Atlantic hurricane off the coast of North Carolina and tried to ride out the storm. Despite valiant efforts by Captain William Herndon and the passengers and crew to keep the ship from sinking, it was to no avail. On the 12th when two small vessels were spotted, Captain Herndon gave the order to abandon ship, deployed lifeboats and tried to rescue as many people as possible, with women and children first. That evening, the *Central America* slipped beneath the waves with Captain Herndon maintaining his position on the wheel box until the very end. Captain Herndon was celebrated across the nation for his bravery and heroism and his name lives on today in the form of memorials, ships, and the town of Herndon, Virginia.

Also on board the *Central America* was a staggering 15 tons of gold in assayer ingots, gold dust, and coins worth $8 million at the time, or roughly half a billion dollars in today's accounting. The ship was lost over a particularly deep part of the Atlantic that made recovery impossible for generations. In the 1980s a group of treasure hunters and explorers believed they had located where the ship and its gold had come to rest on the ocean bottom. After years of exploration and searching with side-scan sonar and remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), the wreck was located in 1988, and over the next several years, tons of gold assayer ingots, gold dust, and gold coins were recovered. Litigation over the disposition of the treasure took a number of years, but it was eventually determined that the discovery team was entitled to 92% of the recovered treasure.

Among this fantastic treasure were approximately 5,400 freshly struck 1857-S double eagles. Gold coins struck at the San Francisco Mint entered the region's commercial

Continued on next page

channels and remained there. Before the recovery of the *Central America* coins, the best example of a Type I double eagle struck at the San Francisco Mint would be in the AU range. Thanks to the recovery of this treasure ship and others, numismatists can now acquire not only a Mint State example, but even a Gem, as the majority of the double eagles recovered from the S.S. *Central America* are at the Choice to Gem Mint State level of preservation. Above those grades, however, the numbers thin out and Superb Gems such as this are much more difficult to find. Due to careful conservation under the eye of scientist and discoverer Bob Evans, the surfaces of these coins appear as sparkling as the day they left the San Francisco Mint. This gorgeous Superb Gem will attract considerable attention from double eagle specialists, as well as enthusiasts of Gold Rush history and shipwreck lore.

PCGS# 8922. NGC ID: 2696.

NGC Census: 9; 2 finer (both MS-67+). The corresponding PCGS Population is 17/4 (MS-67+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier ex S.S. Central America.

Amazing Choice Mint State 1871 Double Eagle
Challenging Low Mintage Issue
PCGS Pop 2/0

2033

1871 MS-64 (PCGS). CMQ-X. Here is another highly significant coin that is the rule, not the exception, for this amazing collection. The portrait is beautifully struck with excellent details, the stars are sharp including the centers, and the dentils are well defined. The reverse is needle sharp. Grade is one thing but aesthetic appeal can be entirely another, especially with regard to large, heavy double eagles. The present piece is richly lustrous and warm golden-rose in color with remarkably few trivial marks scattered about. It is certainly one of the very finest we have ever seen - quite a statement considering that we have probably handled more rare gold coins than any other auction firm in history.

The mintage for this issue was tiny for the era with just 80,120 double eagles produced for commercial use. This is the lowest Philadelphia Mint production tally of any date after 1859 and prior to 1881. Many lightly worn examples of this issue were exported in later banking transactions, only to return to America in the mid to late 20th century, though this repatriation brought back very few high grade Uncirculated specimens. David Akers noted in his 1982 double eagle book that only five Uncirculated 1871 $20s had been identified from the 443 auction catalogs that he researched over a 60-year span, with some of the same coins reappearing at later auctions. He personally had ever seen only three Uncirculated 1871 coins. Q. David Bowers' estimates, published by Whitman in 2004 and in continual revision, are based on observations, previous listings, and the like, not on population reports. He suggests just 8 to a dozen or so examples of this issue qualify as Mint State, a range we would increase to 10 to 20 in the current market, but still with most around the MS-60 end of the grading scale and with many surface marks. The reality is that the 1871 double eagle offered here is a very rare coin - an extraordinary condition rarity tied for CC#1 for the issue with only three other grading events in PCGS and NGC MS-64.

PCGS# 8960. NGC ID: 26AA.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier from Heritage's August 2020 Signature Auction, lot 4043.

Historic 1906-D Double Eagle

First Year Denver Mint Issue

An Extraordinary MS-66 with a PCGS Pop of 2/0

2034

1906-D MS-66 (PCGS). Offered is a stunning, beautiful and conditionally rare example of this historic mintmarked gold issue. Vivid satin surfaces display warm medium gold color throughout. The strike is razor sharp to full and the surfaces are exceptionally smooth for both the issue and the assigned grade.

The Denver Mint struck its first double eagles on April 4, 1906, and the year's mintage eventually amounted to 620,250 pieces. This is one of only two Denver Mint issues in the Liberty Head series, and it is marginally scarcer than the final year 1907-D. Most Mint State survivors have been repatriated from foreign bank hoards in recent decades, hardly any of which are as technically sound and aesthetically pleasing as this gorgeous upper end Gem. A regal specimen eagerly awaiting inclusion in another world class cabinet.

PCGS# 9050. NGC ID: 26D5.

PCGS Population: 2; 0 finer.

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Lot 2035
MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-67+ (PCGS).

Phenomenal Superb Gem MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle

Scarcer Flat Rim Variant

2035

MCMVII (1907) Saint-Gaudens. High Relief. Flat Rim. MS-67+ (PCGS). Outstanding deep golden-yellow surfaces are highly lustrous with a silky smooth, pristine appearance on both sides. Full striking detail enhances the desirability of this truly remarkable High Relief double eagle.

While the road to creating the Saint-Gaudens High Relief double eagle was taken by the sculptor, his studio, President Roosevelt, and Mint personnel, the project got a boost upon the nomination of Frank A. Leach as director of the Mint in September. Originally the superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, Leach assumed the position as director on November 1 and was immediately confronted by a president clearly frustrated with the Mint's progress on his "pet crime." Saint-Gaudens' Indian design for the eagle was finally in production but the double eagle had stalled, mostly because of Chief Engraver Charles Barber. Indeed, when Roosevelt discussed the double eagle project in person as Leach took office, he took the time to air his frustrations and suggested a firm course of action to see the coins produced. As Leach later recalled in his memoir, *Recollections of a Newspaperman*:

> *Before I had become familiar with my surroundings the President sent for me. In the interview that followed he told me what he wanted, and what the failures and his disappointments had been, and proceeded to advise me as to what I should do to accomplish the purpose determined upon in the way of the new coinage. In this talk he suggested some details of action of a drastic character for my guidance, which he was positive were necessary to be adopted before success could be had. All this was delivered in his usual vigorous way, emphasizing many points by hammering on the desk with his fist.*

Barber persisted in his efforts to drastically reduce the relief of the coins, but Roosevelt was having none of it. Roosevelt responded on November 18 by ordering the Mint on "begin the new issue, even if it takes you all day to strike one piece!" Sure enough, not long after in late November, Leach presented Roosevelt with his coins.

Pleased with the quick resolution, Roosevelt would later introduce Leach to other members of his Cabinet as "a man who got results." Barber, on the other hand, was not as effusive with praise and was more concerned with mass production. Barber presented two examples to Philadelphia Mint Superintendent John Landis and noted that "these are not selected as all the coins now made are the same as these two, which gives me alarm as they are so well made that I fear the President may demand the continuance of this particular coin." Even with Hering's adjustments to Saint-Gaudens' original models, each coin required between three to five strikes per coin along with hand inspection in order to properly bring up the design. The collar proved problematic, as well. During each and every strike metal would be pushed to where the coin's edge and collar met if the collar was not tightened sufficiently. Even the tiniest misalignment of the dies would form a "fin" or wire rim. A second collar was introduced in mid December that largely eliminated the wire rim, but the production process remained too slow to be economically feasible. Only 12,367 coins were struck for circulation in the High Relief format, with two-thirds of those coins of the Wire Rim variety. It is believed that 4,000 Flat Rim specimens were struck. After these initial pieces were made, Barber's substantially modified version of the design went into production.

When the High Relief coins were released to sub-treasuries and large banking institutions, the coins were eagerly acquired and received almost universal acclaim. Very few entered circulation but rather were retained as pieces of numismatic art and very quickly premiums were attached to the coins, up to $30 per piece. As interest waned in the 1920s, the coins carried little if any premium and many did light duty in circulation; some likely ended up in the great Treasury melts of the 1930s. The High Relief coins became more popular starting in the 1940s and have maintained their position near the top of any collector's wish list ever since. As testimony to the timeless nature of Saint-Gaudens' design, it is by no mere coincidence that it was selected for the American Eagle gold bullion coins in 1986.

The Flat Rim feature was noted by numismatists as early as 1908 and has been frequently collected as a separate variety. Even early on, the Flat Rim double eagle's comparative scarcity has earned the coin a premium above that of the more available Wire Rim variety. While about half of the original production is extant, demand

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far outstrips supply. Fortunately, Mint State examples are available and are especially desirable at the Choice level. For the numismatist seeking to add an example of the High Relief issue, the Flat Rim specimens offer both scarcity and beauty.

Superb Gem Flat Rim specimens, however, are a different breed, as PCGS has only reported 17 at that level, all but six at MS-67. Above that there are just two coins each at MS-67+, MS-68, and MS-68+.

PCGS# 9136. NGC ID: 26F2.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-68+ finest).

From the Rick Springfield Collection.

Virtually Pristine 1908 No Motto Double Eagle

From the Celebrated Wells Fargo Hoard

2036

1908 No Motto. MS-68 (PCGS). CMQ. This outstanding example of both the type and issue would be an excellent addition to the finest gold cabinet. Vivid medium golden-honey surfaces are fully lustrous with a satin to softly frosted texture. The strike is bold overall and the surfaces are exceptionally well preserved.

This remarkable Superb Gem is from the Wells Fargo Hoard, the story of which is related by Ron Gillio, as published in Q. David Bowers' *A Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins* (2004):

> *Of all the different hoards I have bought in Europe, Asia, America, and elsewhere, this group of 1908s is the most interesting and highest quality group I have ever purchased. Here is the basic story, although some details must remain confidential.*
>
> *In the 1990s I bought 19,900 pieces of 1908 No Motto twenties. The coins were stored in one place in bags of 500 coins, each with a seal. The seals on the bags of all 19,900 coins were all dated in the 1960s. When I first met with the owners there were several people involved, and I was on hand with a colleague. They had a special book that in which we had to register before they opened the first bag. The book contained the seal number and the date of the seal. We had to sign this book for every bag they opened. The person opening the bags was the person who sealed them originally.*
>
> *At first glance I could tell the coins were fantastic and of high quality - as the bags were never tossed around or recounted over the years, in contrast to most bank hoards. I took the coins and put them in rolls of 50 and then put the rolls back in the bags. By the way, the bags were normal canvas bags that had been used to replace the original bags, which had deteriorated, in which they were sealed in 1917. The coins had something to do with an international payment of some kind in the World War I era. Except for the rebagging, the coins had remained unmoved and untouched since 1917!*
>
> *After I bought the coins they were subsequently moved and stored for a time at a Wells Fargo Bank in Nevada, whose name was later attached to the hoard. Most of the coins were graded by PCGS and NGC receiving the highest grades of any hoard of $20s. Here is an approximate breakdown of the grades: MS-69 (10 coins), MS-68 (200+), MS-67 (1,700+), and MS-66 (6,000+), with the balance being MS-65 and lower. I have never seen a hoard of $20s of this quality, all one date, before this group or after.*

Since their dispersal into the numismatic market, the Wells Fargo Hoard 1908 No Motto double eagle have become favorites with collectors of both high grade gold types and dates. That offered here would make a fantastic addition to another world class gold type set, as a representative of the short-lived No Motto Saint-Gaudens double eagle of 1907 to 1908.

PCGS# 99142. NGC ID: 26F6.

From the Rick Springfield Collection. Earlier ex Wells Fargo Nevada Gold.

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$10,000-$19,999	$1,000.00
$20,000-$49,999	$2,000.00
$50,000-$99,999	$5,000.00
$100,000-$199,999	$10,000.00
$200,000-$499,999	$20,000.00
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Certain auctions or auction sessions will be conducted exclusively over the Internet, and bids will be accepted only from pre-registered Bidders.

STACK'S BOWERS IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS IN BIDDING. All Bidders should make certain to bid on the correct lot and that the bid is the bid intended. Once the hammer has fallen and the Auctioneer has announced the Buyer, the Buyer is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the Buyer made a mistake. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time, even after the hammer has fallen, until the Buyer has taken physical possession of the lot. No participant in the Auction Sale shall have a right to claim any damages, including consequential damages if a lot is withdrawn, even if the withdrawal occurs after the Auction Sale.
4. Bidder Registration Required. All persons seeking to bid must complete and sign a registration card either at the auction or online, or otherwise qualify to bid, as determined in the sole discretion of the Auctioneer. By submitting a bid, the Bidder acknowledges that Bidder has read the Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale, the descriptions for the lot(s) on which they have bid, and that they agree to be bound by these Terms of Sale. This agreement shall be deemed to have been made and entered in California. The Bidder acknowledges that the invoice describing a lot by number incorporates the catalog and Terms of Sale. Person appearing on the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") list are not eligible to bid.
5. Buyer's Premiums. A premium of twenty percent (20%) based upon the total amount of the hammer (minimum of $25), will be added to all purchases of individual lots, regardless of affiliation with any group or organization (the "Buyer's Premium"). A reacquisition charge may apply to Consignors pursuant to a separate agreement, which may be higher or lower than the Buyer's Premium.

6. Payment. Payment is due immediately upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer. Payment is delinquent and in default if not received in full, in good funds, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the Auction Sale (the "Default Date"), without exception, time being of the essence. Unless otherwise agreed in writing prior to the Auction Sale, all auction sales are payable strictly in U.S. Dollars or Hong Kong Dollars. All invoices will be made in United States Dollars. If paying in Hong Kong Dollars, Buyer's invoices will be credited with the amount of U.S. Dollars at the rate established by the Auctioneer at the time of the Auction Sale. Payments may be made by U.S or Hong Kong Dollar check from a U.S. or Hong Kong bank, wire transfer, money order and cashier's check. Cash transactions will be accepted at the sole discretion of Stack's Bowers, and if accepted, for any cash transaction or series of transactions exceeding $10,000, a Treasury Form 8300 will be filed. Contact Stack's Bowers for wiring instructions before sending a wire. Bank wires sent from a foreign bank are subject to an international bank wire fee of $35. Payment by ACH/eCheck will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. Payment by credit card (Visa, Mastercard, American Express and Discover) or Paypal will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card or Paypal will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. This fee only applies to credit card or Paypal transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing these payments. Payment by check, ACH/eCheck, wire transfer, money order or cashier's check will not incur a surcharge. All payments are subject to a clearing period. Checks will be subject to up to a 10 business day hold. Stack's Bowers reserves the right not to release lots for which good funds have not yet been received. On any past due accounts, Stack's Bowers reserves the right, without notice, to extend credit and impose carrying charges (as described below). Buyers agree to pay reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred to collect past due accounts. Any invoice not paid by the Default Date will bear a five percent (5%) late fee on the invoice amount. Buyers personally and unconditionally guarantee payment in full of all amounts owed to Stack's Bowers. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or other entity, by making

such bid, agrees to be personally jointly and severally liable for the payment of the purchase price and any related charges and the performance of all Buyer obligations under these Terms of Sale and Stack's Bowers reserves the right to require a written guarantee of such payments and obligations. Bidders who have not established credit with Stack's Bowers must furnish satisfactory information and credit references and/or deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total bids for that Auction Sale session(s) or such other amount as Stack's Bowers may, in its sole and absolute discretion require before any bids from such Bidder will be accepted. Deposits submitted will be applied to purchases. Any remaining deposits will be promptly refunded, upon clearance of funds.

7. Sales Tax. Buyers will be charged all applicable sales tax unless a valid Resale Certificate has been provided to the Auctioneer prior to the auction. Should state sales tax become applicable in the delivery state prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, the Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. In the event any applicable sales tax is not paid by Buyer that should have been paid, even if not such tax was not charged or collected by Stack's Bowers by mistake, error, negligence or gross negligence, Buyer nonetheless acknowledges responsibility to pay such sales tax and remains fully liable for and agrees to promptly pay such taxes on demand, together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed by the taxing authority and agrees to indemnify and hold Auctioneer harmless from any applicable sales tax, interest or penalties due. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.

8. Financial Responsibility. In the event any applicable conditions of these Terms of Sale herein are not complied with by a Buyer or if the Buyer fails to make payment in full by the Default Date, Stack's Bowers reserves the right, in its sole discretion, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity to rescind the sale of that lot or any other lot or lots sold to the defaulting Buyer, retaining all payments made by Buyer as liquidated damages, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, and resell a portion or all of the lots held by Stack's Bowers, in a commercially reasonable manner, which may include a public or private sale, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Stack's Bowers to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges, and Stack's Bowers may charge a seller's commission that is commercially reasonable. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Stack's Bowers. If Stack's Bowers resells the lots, Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable cost of such sale, together with any incidental costs of sale, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs, cataloging and any other reasonable charges. Notice of the sale shall be by U.S.P.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested to the address utilized on the Bid Sheet, Auction Consignment and Security Agreement or other last known address by Stack's Bowers. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Buyer's breach, then to any other indebtedness owed to Stack's Bowers, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, carrying charges, the expenses of both sales, seller's fees, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, collection agency fees and costs and any other costs or expenses incurred. Buyer shall also be liable to Stack's Bowers for any deficiency if the proceeds of such sale or sales are insufficient to cover such amounts.

Buyer grants to Stack's Bowers, its affiliates and assignees, the right to offset any sums due, or found to be due to Stack's Bowers, and to make such offset from any past, current, or future consignment, or purchases that are in the possession or control of Stack's Bowers; or from any sums due to Buyer by Stack's Bowers, its affiliates and assignees. In addition, defaulting Buyers will be deemed to have granted to Stack's Bowers, its affiliates and assignees, a security interest in: (x) the purchased lots and their proceeds, and (y) such sums or other items and their proceeds, in the possession of Stack's Bowers, its affiliates or assignees, to secure all indebtedness due to Stack's Bowers and its affiliated companies, plus all accrued expenses, carrying charges, seller's fees, attorney fees, and costs, until the indebtedness is paid in full. Buyer grants Stack's Bowers the right to file a UCC-1 financing statement for such items, and to assign such interest to any affiliated or related company or any third party deemed appropriate by Stack's Bowers. If the auction invoice is not paid for in full by the Default Date, a carrying charge of one-and-one-half percent (1-1/2%) per month may be imposed on the unpaid amount until it is paid in full. In the event this interest rate exceeds the interest permitted by law, the same shall be adjusted to the maximum rate permitted by law, and any amount paid in excess thereof shall be allocated to principal. Buyer agrees to pay all reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and other collection costs incurred by Stack's Bowers or any affiliated or related company to collect past due invoices or to interpret or enforce the terms hereof or in any action or proceeding arising out of or related to the Auction Sale. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to assign its interest to any third party. To the extent that the Buyer for any lot consists of more than one person or entity, each such person or entity is jointly and severally liable for all obligations of the Buyer, regardless of the title or capacity of such person or entity. Stack's Bowers shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the California Commercial Code and all rights of the consignor to collect amounts due from the Buyer, whether at law or equity.

9. Shipping. It is the Buyer's responsibility to contact Stack's Bowers after the sale to make shipping and packaging arrangements. Due to the fragile nature of some lots, Stack's Bowers may elect not to assume responsibility for shipping or packing, or may charge additional shipping and handling. Stack's Bowers, in its sole discretion, may not ship to select countries. Lots indicated as being "framed" or that are specifically identified in the catalog are shipped at Buyer's risk. All taxes, postage, shipping, if applicable, handling, insurance costs, the Buyer's Premium, and any other fees required by law to be charged or collected will be added to the invoice for any lots invoiced to Buyer. All lots shipped to foreign countries will be billed an additional one-half percent (1/2%) for insurance (minimum of $10). For any lots delivered outside the country where the auction is hosted, the declaration value shall be the item'(s) hammer price plus its buyer's premium. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused or resulting from seizure or destruction under quarantine or customs regulation or confiscation by order of any government or public authority. Buyer shall be responsible for paying all applicable taxes, duties and customs charges for all lots delivered outside the country where the auction is hosted. All lots will be shipped FOB Destination, freight prepaid and charged back. Title and risk of loss pass to the Buyer at the destination upon tender of delivery. Acceptance of delivery constitutes acceptance of the purchased lots. Inspection of the purchased lots is not required for acceptance. Any and all claims based upon Buyer's failure to receive a purchased lot, Buyer's receipt of a lot in damaged condition, or otherwise related to delivery, must be received in writing by Stack's Bowers no later than the earlier of thirty (30) days after payment, or the date of the Auction Sale (the "Outside Claim Date"). As Buyers may not receive notification of shipment, it is Buyer's responsibility to keep track of the Outside Claim Date and make timely notification of any such claim. The failure to make a timely claim, time being of the essence, shall constitute a waiver of any such claim. Orders paid by credit card will only be shipped to the verified address on file with the credit card merchant.

It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). All Lots left at our facility or under our control after an Auction Sale for more than 60 days will be sent to secure storage and incur a storage fee in the amount of $10.00 per item per day starting upon our written notice to you and continuing until the Lots are retrieved. Ninety (90) days after the date of such notice, if the Lots have not yet been retrieved, we may sell the Lots in a commercially reasonable manner, which may include a public or private sale, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Auctioneer to satisfy any unpaid amounts, plus all accrued charges, and Auctioneer may charge a seller's commission that is commercially reasonable. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Auctioneer. The net proceeds of such sale shall then be applied to the satisfaction of any unpaid amounts, including the costs of storage and sale (including reasonable expenses and attorney's fee) and the excess, if any, will be remitted to you, held for your account or disposed of as required by law.

10. DISCLAIMER AND WARRANTIES. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS MADE OR IMPLIED ON ANY LOT. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY LOT EXCEPT FOR WARRANTY OF TITLE, AND IN THE CASE OF TITLE, AUCTIONEER IS SELLING ONLY THAT RIGHT OR TITLE TO THE LOT THAT THE CONSIGNOR MAY HAVE AS OF THE AUCTION SALE DATE. ALL LOTS ARE SOLD "AS IS" AND WITH ALL FAULTS. PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS CONCERNING AND RELATED TO THE GRADING, QUALITY, DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, AND PROVENANCE OF A LOT.

a. COINS, CURRENCY AND CRYPTOCURRENCY TOKENS LISTED IN THIS CATALOG AS GRADED AND ENCAPSULATED BY PCGS, NGC, CAC GRADING, ANACS, ICG, PCGS CURRENCY, PMG, PCGS BANKNOTE GRADING, CMC OR ANY OTHER THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE ARE SOLD "AS-IS" EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN AND MAY NOT BE RETURNED FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER BY ANY BUYER. ALL THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE GUARANTEES, INCLUDING AUTHENTICITY, ARE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE AND NOT WARRANTIES OR GUARANTEES OF THE AUCTIONEER. BUYERS SHOULD CONTACT THESE THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICES DIRECTLY WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIMS OR QUESTIONS THEY MAY HAVE CONCERNING THEIR GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES. BUYERS ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT AUCTIONEER IS NOT BOUND BY OR LIABLE FOR ANY OPINION OR CERTIFICATION BY ANY THIRD PARTY GRADING SERVICE.

b. In the case of non-certified coins, currency and cryptocurrency tokens that have neither been examined by the Buyer prior to the Auction Sale, nor purchased by the Buyer or Buyer's agent at the Auction Sale, if it is determined in a review by Stack's Bowers that there is a material error in the catalog description of a non-certified coin, currency, or cryptocurrency token such lot may be returned, provided written notice is received by Stack's Bowers no later than seventy-two (72) hours of delivery of the lots in question, and such lots are returned and received by Stack's Bowers, in their original, sealed containers, no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after delivery, in the same condition the lot(s) were delivered to the Buyer, time being of the essence. Non-certified coins, currency and cryptocurrency tokens that have been either examined by the Buyer prior to the Auction Sale or purchased by the Buyer or Buyer's agent at the Auction Sale, will not be granted return privileges, except for authenticity.

c. All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed to be genuine.

d. All certified and non-certified cryptocurrency tokens are guaranteed to be genuine only. Auctioneer disclaims any guaranty of any kind with respect to cryptocurrency tokens, including, but not limited to: face value, the contents or existence of any accounts, wallets, or other physical, digital or other receptacles of value, the existence of a cryptographic private key, or the ability to fund any cryptocurrency. Actual cryptocurrency value is neither confirmed nor guaranteed by Auctioneer.

If an item or items are returned pursuant to the terms herein, they must be housed in their original, sealed and unopened container.

e. Late remittance or removal of any item from its original container or third party graded holder, or altering a coin constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges.

f. Grading or condition of rare coins, currency and cryptocurrency tokens may have a material effect on the value of the item(s) purchased, and the opinion of others (including independent grading services) may differ with the independent grading services opinion or interpretation of Stack's Bowers. Stack's Bowers shall not be bound by any prior, or subsequent opinion, determination or certification by any independent grading service.

g. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a "proof" or as a "business strike" relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity.

h. All oral and written statements made by Stack's Bowers and its employees or agents (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Stack's Bowers has authority to vary or alter these Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to vary or alter the Terms of Sale, either generally or with respect to specific persons or circumstances, in its sole discretion. Any variation or alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of Stack's Bowers authorized to do so.

i. Stack's Bowers is acting as an auctioneer. Title to the lots purchased passes directly from the Consignor to the Buyer. Accordingly, Stack's Bowers is not making, and disclaims, any warranty of title.

j. Bidders shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever.

k. Bidder acknowledges that the numismatic and cryptocurrency token market is speculative, unregulated and volatile, and that prices may rise or fall over time. Stack's Bowers does not guarantee or represent that any customer buying for investment purposes will be able to sell for a profit in the future.

l. Bidder acknowledges and agrees that neither Stack's Bowers, nor its employees, affiliates, agents, third-party providers or consignors warrant that auctions will be unimpaired, uninterrupted or error free and accordingly shall not be liable for such events.

11. Waiver and Release. Bidder, for themself, their heirs, agents, successors and assignees, generally and specifically waives and releases, and forever discharges Stack's Bowers, and its respective affiliates, parents, officers, directors, shareholders, agents, subsidiaries, employees, managers and members and each of them, and their respective successors and assignees from any and all claims, rights, demands and causes of actions and suits, of whatever kind or nature, including but not limited to claims based upon Auctioneer's negligence, whether in law or equity, tort or otherwise, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected (a "Claim"), which Bidder may assert with respect to and/or arising out of, or in connection with any challenge to the title to or authenticity of any goods purchased, the sale itself, any lot bid upon or consigned, and/or the auction, except where such Claim is otherwise expressly authorized in these Terms of Sale. It is the intention of Bidder that this waiver and release shall be effective as a bar to each and every Claim that may arise hereunder or be related to the Auction Sale, and Bidder hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any and all rights and benefits otherwise conferred upon him or her by the provisions of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads in full as follows:

"A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR OR RELEASING PARTY DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR OR RELEASED PARTY."

12. Disputes. If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a lot or concerning proceeds of any sale, Stack's Bowers reserves the right to commence a statutory inter-pleader proceeding at the expense of the Consignor and Buyer and any other applicable party, and in such event shall be entitled to its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Stack's Bowers reserves the right to cancel or postpone the Auction Sale or any session thereof for any reason whatsoever. No Bidder shall have any claim as a result thereof, including for incidental or consequential damages. Neither Stack's Bowers nor any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of the Terms of Sale, the auction or the conduct thereof and in no event shall such liability exceed the purchase price, premium, or fees paid. Rights granted to Bidders under the within Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale are personal and apply only to the Bidder who initially purchases the lot(s) from Stack's Bowers. The rights may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by sale of the lot(s), operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale.

Any dispute arising out of or related to these Terms of Sale, the Auction Sale or any lot, with the sole exception of actions by Stack's Bowers to collect amounts owed to it and other damages, shall be submitted to binding arbitration pursuant to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association, with any arbitration hearing to occur in Orange County, California. Absent an agreement of the parties, the arbitrator shall limit discovery to that which is necessary to enable the hearing to proceed efficiently. The arbitrator shall not have the power to award punitive or consequential damages, nor alter, amend modify any of the terms of this Agreement. The award by the arbitrator, if any, may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. Each party shall pay one-half the costs of the arbitration. Bidder acknowledges and agrees that the competent courts of the State of California shall have exclusive in personam jurisdiction, subject to the requirement to arbitrate, over any dispute(s) arising hereunder, regardless of any party's current or future residence or domicile. Bidder further agrees that venue of the arbitration proceeding shall be in Orange County, California; and any court proceeding shall be in the Orange County Superior Court, in the State of California, and in each case waive any claim of Forum Non Conveniens. Bidder agrees that any arbitration or legal action with respect to this Auction Sale is barred unless commenced within one (1) year of the date of this Auction Sale. AUCTION PARTICIPANTS EXPRESSLY WAIVE ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

13. General Terms. These Terms and Conditions of Auction Sale and the auction shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of California, regardless of the location of the Auction Sale. These Terms of Sale and the information on the Stack's Bowers' website constitute the entire agreement between the parties hereto on the subject matter hereof and supersede all other agreements, understandings, warranties and representations concerning the subject matter hereof. If any section of these Terms of Auction Sale or any term or provision of any section is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections or terms and provisions of a section shall continue in full force and effect without being impaired or invalidated in any way. Stack's Bowers may at its sole and absolute discretion, make loans or advances to Consignors and/or Bidders.

14. Non-English Translation. The non-English translations are provided as a matter of convenience. In the event of a conflict, all English Terms and Conditions and lot descriptions take precedence and are binding.

Bidding in this auction sale constitutes unconditional acceptance by the Bidder of the foregoing Terms of Sale.

Please note: Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.

PCGS and NGC numbers provided are for bidder convenience only, we do not guarantee their accuracy. An incorrect PCGS or NGC number is not grounds to return a lot.

For PRICES REALIZED after the sale, call 1-800-458-4646. Preliminary prices realized will also be posted on the Internet soon after the session closes.

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Lot No.	Price Realized	Lot No.	Price Realized	Lot No.	Price Realized	Lot No.	Price Realized	Lot No.	Price Realized
2001	21,600.00	2009	72,000.00	2017	39,600.00	2025	34,800.00	2033	75,000.00
2002	39,600.00	2010	16,800.00	2018	192,000.00	2026	21,600.00	2034	66,000.00
2003	13,200.00	2011	40,800.00	2019	72,000.00	2027	10,800.00	2035	384,000.00
2004	168,000.00	2012	90,000.00	2020	60,000.00	2028	31,200.00	2036	48,000.00
2005	120,000.00	2013	228,000.00	2021	22,800.00	2029	81,000.00		
2006	102,000.00	2014	180,000.00	2022	42,000.00	2030	24,000.00		
2007	240,000.00	2015	32,400.00	2023	168,000.00	2031	114,000.00		
2008	180,000.00	2016	90,000.00	2024	144,000.00	2032	72,000.00		

Final Bids Include Buyer's Premium.

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